

THE BOSNIA THREAT / NATO'S SABER

This Western Step Is Timid, Not Bold True Balkan Settlement Lies On the Path of Diplomacy

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — To hear the Pentagon tell it, the threat of NATO air strikes in Bosnia, voiced after so much diplomatic huffing and puffing, is neither a carrot nor a stick but an aspirin.

It is designed neither to affect the military outcome nor to propel parties to settle," said Walter Slocombe, deputy undersecretary of defense, but to "reduce the level of violence while the peace process continues."

And to reduce the level of violence, other senior officers noted, only in a limited area around the besieged city of Sarajevo.

Well, not exactly. The saber-rattling was also designed to break the psychological stalemate that has settled over what used to be Yugoslavia. It was meant to achieve a limited military end with limited military means, yes, but if that is all it does, it will have to be counted a failure.

The real goal lies not on the scarred, wooded hillsides above Sarajevo but in the minds of the men and women whose passions keep this conflict alive.

NATO's new step is bold only by comparison with the timorousness of past reactions. So then is the decision really a historic departure. as

NEWS ANALYSIS

Secretary-General Manfred Wörner asserted, or is it only an opportunity for President Bill Clinton and the others to be seen, finally, to be taking a tough stand?

Without doubt, the allied warplanes and their pilots have the capacity to knock out some of the artillery pieces that ring Sarajevo; NATO planes enforcing the no-fly zone have had ample opportunity to plot targets.

There are perils, of course. Allied pilots might be shot down and captured, even tortured, with all the domestic political turmoil that can cause. The Serbs could move some of the guns close to schools or hospitals or other civil installations, to make them harder to hit or to ensure civilian casualties if they are hit.

There might be retaliation against the United Nations forces stationed in Bosnia; the fear of that is one reason the bombing threat was so hot debated and long delayed.

But the greatest danger perhaps is more mundane than any of those. Nothing in the decisions made by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Brussels prevents Serbia from attacking other Bosnian towns, such as Tuzla and Srebrenica; in fact, NATO does not really propose to lift the siege of Sarajevo, just to take the big guns out of the military equation.

Often in months past, the Serbs have shown that they know how to play the game. Challenged by outsiders, they play possum for a time, and when the attention of the West turns somewhere else, they take the offensive.

Whether the NATO initiative accomplishes anything will depend largely on the much less well-defined diplomatic track upon which the allies have also embarked.

The United States has agreed to take a leading role in the efforts to negotiate a settlement, which inevitably means, if Mr. Clinton is serious about it, an effort to nudge, cajole, persuade and ultimately press both the Bosnian government and its Serbian and Croatian rivals to agree on the terms of a partition of Bosnia.

Until now, the administration has been reluctant to bring any pressure to bear on the Muslims, viewing them as the aggrieved party, entitled to regain lost territory. Even now, State Department officials plausibly deny any intent to do so.

No one should take that seriously. The Serbs and the Croats will have to be pressed to give more — not necessarily the 3 percent or 4 percent more of Bosnia-Herzegovina than the 20 percent originally set aside for the Muslims, although some net addition will surely be required.

More important is the location of the territory allotted to the Muslims. It will have to be more compact, more militarily defensible, and it will surely have to include secure access to the sea.

Having offered the Serbs, in the initiative last week, the prospect of a step-by-step easing of economic sanctions in return for good behavior on the battlefield, the United States may have to contemplate the threat of even tougher sanctions to punish bad behavior.

But the Muslims will have to be leaned on as well, especially by the United States. At the moment, they have rejected partition outright, and they are fighting to regain all the lands where Muslims constituted a majority before the war. That represents a formula for continued strife and probably for eventual Muslim defeat, and if there is a peace settlement, they will have to be talked out of that goal, however righteous it may seem to be.

Unless the United States talks tough, very little will be achieved. Given the slightest ray of hope, says Sir Fitzroy Maclean, who fought with Yugoslav partisans during World War II, "these people will fight on forever."

Certainly, a few localized air strikes will not deter them; neither Nazis nor Communists ever fully brought the Balkans to heel, and the force they used in these parts was *incredibly greater than what the allies are contemplating using*.



A Ukrainian UN soldier watching as Muslims cleaned a mortar that was being turned over to peacekeepers at Tito Barracks in Sarajevo.

Q & A: 'Overdue Ultimatum'

Bosnian Muslim Hails End of U.S. 'Noninvolvement'

has been "protecting" the aid convoys so diligently that many of them never get to their destinations in the first place.

Q. Are the United States and Russia taking over the peace process because the mediators Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg seemed to be getting nowhere after all these months?

A. Washington and Moscow can still build on this long-protracted process. No need to tell you I am very happy with the active U.S. involvement.

Russia, especially the Russian military, were backing the Serbs, while the United States stayed out of the game. In today's world, a leading superpower cannot be the leader of the noninvolved. So we are glad that the balance has been re-established. Bosnia concerns all of Europe and the entire world.

You need global players to establish peace in the global village.

Q. Are the Russians on board now?

A. I would hope so. It would be logical for the Russians to contribute to this joint effort to bring peace to the Balkans. But Moscow has many internal problems. Writing off people like [Vladimir V.] Zhirinovskiy would be a big mistake. It's not the man; it's what he represents: the Russians' frustrations and their lack of perspective.

Q. With the Bosnian Croatian leader Mate Boban sidelined, you now seem more optimistic about making a deal with the Croats.

A. That would be an obvious solution and we are talking about it with the Croats right now. The new head of the Croatian delegation, Mile Alkadic, is more moderate and cooperative than Boban. But he still insists that Mostar should be the capital of the Croatian part of Bosnia. If Alkadic is serious about cooperation he should not claim a city with a Muslim majority that the Croats have destroyed in a most barbaric way. We want Mostar to be open for everybody, so the people can go back there.

Q. In sum, what is the outlook?

A. In final analysis, everything still depends on [Franjo] Tuđman in Zagreb and [Slobodan] Milošević in Belgrade. The United States, Germany and Turkey are now putting combined pressure on Zagreb to back off. I hope the Russians will do the same thing with Milošević in Belgrade. If Washington and Moscow show courage and determination, we may have a solution to the Bosnian conflict in a few months.

Peace Talks On Hold as U.S. Tries Mediation

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

GENEVA — The three warring

factions in Bosnia-Herzegovina have suspended their peace talks until early March to see what the new mediation offered by the United States holds for the process.

The special U.S. envoy to the talks, Charles Redman, has begun discussions here with Haris Silajdzic, the prime minister of the Muslim-led Bosnia government, to try to determine the government's "bottom line" for an acceptable peace settlement.

The United States then plans to communicate the Bosnian government's requirements to Bosnian Serbs and Croats. But this process seems likely to take some days.

Meanwhile, the UN mediator, Thorvald Stoltenberg, said that all three sides had re-committed themselves to a peace settlement based on a "union" of the three ethnically based republics that would be created by partitioning Bosnia.

"We spent quite a lot of time to find a common basis for these talks again," he said. "Now we work on the basis of a union of three republics."

This principle had been agreed to in August, but fell into limbo as momentum gathered for the three republics to become fully independent immediately.

Mr. Stoltenberg also said he expected the talks to proceed on the basis of a European Union "action plan" unveiled in November. It specified that an agreement should be based on a "union of three republics," with the Bosnian capital, Sarajevo, placed under UN administration, and Mostar, a town now divided between Croatian and Muslim forces, under the authority of the European Union for two years.

The plan also would assure the Bosnian government 33.3 percent of territory in Bosnia-Herzegovina for a Muslim-majority republic.

The Sarajevo government has attached particular importance to establishing a union, even if largely powerless at first, in hopes of preserving Bosnia-Herzegovina as a legal entity.

Shortly after Mr. Stoltenberg announced that the union was back on the table, however, the Bosnian Serb delegation issued a new negotiating platform declaring that it still regarded its self-proclaimed Serbian republic as a "sovereign, independent state" with the right to join neighboring Serbia.

The Serbs also said that since the Bosnian government had "rejected the EU plan for solving the crisis," it was withdrawing its offer of 33 percent for the Muslims. The 72 percent of Bosnia now under the Serbs' control, it said, would constitute their republic.

An aide to the Union's mediator, David Owen, dismissed the Serbian platform as rhetoric.

Moscow Would Back Air Strikes as 'Last Resort'

By Steven Erlanger

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Russia is moving closer to the modified Western position toward the Serbian nationalists in Bosnia-Herzegovina, sanctioning the possibility of NATO air strikes around Sarajevo as a last resort but stressing the primacy of a political settlement.

Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozyrev said in specific emergencies, United Nations forces in Bosnia could ask for NATO air strikes in particular places in and around Sarajevo, which is ringed by Serbian heavy artillery.

But he stressed that in authorizing air strikes, the UN

secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, would have to consult with the Security Council, where Russia could use its veto.

If UN forces "call for air strikes, and the secretary-general takes the decision in consultation with the Security Council, that is something that is conceivable and possible, although not welcome," Mr. Kozyrev said Saturday.

"This is the last resort," he said. "But this option exists."

As stated, Mr. Kozyrev's conditions would be hard to satisfy, requiring a specific request for air strikes in a particular place to be relayed to Mr. Boutros Ghali for his approval, after consultations, and then be passed on to

UN forces. "We must implement this decision," he stressed, referring to the concept of "control," which seemed flexible enough to include anything they could watch — and presumably take out with air strikes or other military means.

■ NATO Determination

French and U.S. officials on Sunday underscored NATO's de-

termination to go forward with air strikes if the Feb. 21 deadline is not met. Alain Juppé, the French foreign minister, said in an interview with U.S. television that both NATO and UN credibility were at stake.

But he went so far Saturday as to suggest that attacks on Sarajevo civilians could be considered an attack on UN forces, whose protection is already sanctioned. Russia had previously insisted that air strikes could only be used if UN forces were directly threatened.

"Just imagine a UN soldier was at that marketplace in Sarajevo and was shot," he said. "Then it would be an attack on UN forces. It is a matter of interpretation."

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U.S. Embassy families

Reuters

BELGRADE — The families of U.S. Embassy employees left Belgrade for Hungary on Sunday as a precaution against reprisals if NATO attacks Bosnian Serbs besieging Sarajevo. An embassy convoy headed for Budapest after the State Department warned U.S. citizens not to travel to the area.

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Reuters

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WORLD BRIEFS

Israeli Security Agent Slain And 2 Wounded in West Bank

BETUNIYA, Israeli-Occupied West Bank (AP) — Palestinians firing automatic weapons at a car carrying Israeli security agents in the occupied West Bank on Sunday killed one and wounded two, officials said.

The ambush occurred as agents of the Shin Bet, Israel's internal security service, were on "operational duty" near this village, 10 kilometers (6 miles) north of Jerusalem, the army said. The gunman, believed to number at least three, fled, the army said.

One agent died on the way to Hadassah hospital in Ein Karem, with wounds to the head and chest. The army identified him as Noam Cohen, 22, of Jerusalem, a former army lieutenant who began working for the Shin Bet in November 1990.

Soldiers put a curfew on the area and cut off electricity in El Amari refugee camp. They reportedly detained two suspects. Army radio reported that an anonymous phone caller claimed the attack was by the military arm of the Hamas organization.

U.K. Aide Resigns Over Love Affair

LONDON (Reuters) — Prime Minister John Major's government suffered another blow on Sunday when a Conservative legislator and part-time cleric resigned his post because of an alliance with a female researcher half his age.

Harley Booth, 47, who is married and has three children, denied sexual impropriety although he was quoted as saying he and Emily Barr, 22, had had "an affair" that inspired him to write ardent verses.

He said he would resign as private secretary to a Foreign Office minister after Sunday newspapers published details of his affection for Miss Barr. Mr. Booth, a part-time Methodist preacher, said he had been seduced by a "sexy, fascinating" girl into kissing and cuddling.

Anti-Malaria Vaccine Shows Promise

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Scientists reported significant progress Sunday in the century-long struggle to develop a vaccine against malaria.

THE AMERICAS / MORE CUTS

POLITICAL NOTES

For Washington Diplomats, the Party's Over

WASHINGTON — Before the global marketplace, before the recession, before the decline of greed and the rise of austerity, there was the diplomatic party. Dozens of them. Every night.

Any enterprising young person with a decent sum or a little black dress could ditch budget meals at home to graze on hors d'oeuvres at some embassy function here. No longer.

As governments around the world tighten their belts, the squeeze has been felt in many of the 164 embassies in Washington. Even those social functions that continue to exist are increasingly an extension of work or a showcase for a country's cultural exports. The result: less lavish parties and tighter, more focused functions, including breakfasts and lunches.

"In the past, we would have big receptions," said Lionel Majestroy, press counselor official of the French Embassy. "Now we tend to have a working-session lunch or a dinner around a good table. We still use the crystal and champagne, but it is more targeted."

Gone is the ambassadorial splendor of social functions like those given by Ardeshir Zahedi, the Iranian ambassador in pre-ayatollah days. Mr. Zahedi's parties featured live bands, fresh orchids, 24-karat game pieces, caviar and champagne with guests like Henry Kissinger, Andy Warhol and Elizabeth Taylor schmoozing in the embassy's blue-tiled Persian Room.

Gone, too, are the yearlong series of parties and receptions that built up to the visit of President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines and his wife, Imelda, in 1982. That kind of opulent overkill is frowned on today.

"We can certainly say that things are not as lavish or extravagant as they were during the Marcos days," said Jose Ebro, a press officer at the Philippine Embassy. "Our social entertaining is focused on business and investment initiatives."

Didi Cutler, who worked for the New York City Commission for United Nations and the UN Consular Corps, said, "Today, it's a question of what is appropriate."

Appropriate does not necessarily mean fewer guests: In 1993, the British ambassador entertained 11,500 people at various functions, from small breakfasts to large receptions.

Still, ambassadorial functions now are much more likely to be about drumming up business for the home countries than about celebrating the arrival of a political figure or an eligible movie star.

Few diplomats can complain these days, as did Bernard Vernier-Paliez, the French ambassador to the United States in early 1980s, that they have to attend "tutie parties." Tradesmanship is now as much in demand as statesmanship.

(NYT)

Law Experts Swoop on Balanced-Budget Bill

WASHINGTON — Constitutional law experts across the political spectrum have signed a letter opposing the proposed balanced-budget amendment, which is to be debated by the Senate later this month.

The letter was signed by 17 scholars, who range from liberals such as Laurence H. Tribe of Harvard Law School and Burke Marshall of Yale to conservatives such as Robert H. Bork, a former Supreme Court nominee, and former Solicitor-General Charles Fried.

The scholars told Senator Robert C. Byrd, a West Virginia Democrat, that although they "disagree about the nature, causes and cures of our present budgetary situation," they "share the conviction that the balanced-budget amendment now before the Congress is a serious mistake." Mr. Byrd is a staunch opponent of the amendment and plans hearings on it this week.

The lawyers told Mr. Byrd that among their reasons for opposing the amendment are that it "would deprive the Congress and the president of needed flexibility," "would inappropriately involve the judiciary in intractable questions of fiscal and budgetary policy" and "would be unenforceable and thus use the Constitution as a bill of lading for failed signature."

They also said the amendment "would rigidly and permanently bias decisions against spending of social programs."

The White House is opposing the balanced-budget bill but is fearful that, in the face of public demand for fiscal austerity and deficit reduction, it may win Senate approval. It is hoping to use the letter as part of its campaign to argue against the proposal. (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

President Bill Clinton as he signed an \$8.6 billion earthquake relief package for Los Angeles on the 150th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth: "When we respond to others in need, we show that bad weather or earthquakes or floods can bring out, in the words of President Abraham Lincoln, the better angels of our nature." (AP)



HOT SPRINGS HUG — President Bill Clinton embracing his late mother's husband, Richard Kelley, at the Hot Springs, Arkansas, airport. Mr. Clinton made a weekend trip there for the reading of his mother's will. Virginia Kelley died on Jan. 6.

Away From Politics

- The navy moved to close the books on the Tailhook sexual harassment scandal, deciding not to appeal the dismissal of the last three cases arising from the incident. That means no one will be tried for harassing women at a rowdy aviators convention in 1991, despite the navy's acknowledgement that lewd behavior took place.
- A former police chief killed the official who forced him to resign, then killed himself. Carl Baird shot the official, Selectman Roger Santow of Walpole, Massachusetts, several times in the chest at Town Hall. He then drove outside the town and killed himself with a single gunshot to the head.
- Two dogs escaped from their backyard pen and attacked a 6-year-old boy, then turned on police officers who shot and killed the animals, a 100-pound (45-kilogram) Rottweiler and an 80-pound husky mix. The youth was in critical condition following the attack, in Allentown, Pennsylvania.

Time magazine has named Marjorie Carlson as a columnist, the first woman in that position in the magazine's 70-year history. She has reported on the White House and served as Time's deputy Washington bureau chief. She will make her debut as a columnist in the Feb. 21 issue under the heading "Public Eye." (NYT, AP, Reuters)

U.S. Weighs Taxing Of Welfare Benefits

Money Would Go to Expand Programs for Job Training

By Jason DeParle
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The administration is considering a plan to finance President Bill Clinton's welfare proposal by taxing food stamps, welfare benefits and housing assistance and by cutting aid to legal immigrants who are elderly and indigent.

While no decisions have been made, those are among the options being considered by senior officials at the White House and Department of Health and Human Services, confidential documents and interviews show. The money from the cuts would be used to expand work and job training programs.

Critics liken the size of the cuts being considered to those pushed through in the Reagan administration. The options illustrate the difficulty of simultaneously pursuing ambitious welfare and health care proposals while seeking to reduce the deficit.

One risk is that cuts will hurt the poor welfare plan seeks to help: the poor and near-poor. That was the fear of the administration official who disclosed the options, calling them "unconscionable."

A second risk is that the potential reductions already being denounced on Capitol Hill, could alienate some Democrats whose help Mr. Clinton needs to pass his health bill.

Melissa Skoloff, an administration spokeswoman, declined to discuss any specific options, calling the discussions "very preliminary." But she argued that the pain of any cuts would be more than offset by the benefits of the welfare program, which is intended to help poor women, which are its main recipients.

The number of people who would hit the two-year limit is a matter of sharp dispute with the administration's own estimates ranging from 500,000 to more than 2.3 million.

The hunt for money is crucial. If the administration fails to find the revenue, it could be forced to scale back. Administration officials have said in the past that welfare plan would cost about \$7 billion a year when fully put into effect.

The options under consideration have multiplied in recent weeks as officials prepare to send Mr. Clinton a list by March.

Hanoi Won't Brook 'Rights' Interference

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

HANOI — As Vietnam moves toward diplomatic relations with the United States, it faces increased scrutiny on human rights issues. So far, it is showing no sign of a softer line against dissent.

While dealing with the United States have focused mainly on the issue of missing American servicemen, Hanoi also has agreed to begin discussions on rights. However, officials said, Vietnam will not accept any "preconditions" in the normalization process or any "interference" in internal affairs.

A U.S. assistant secretary of state, Winston Lord, told a Senate subcommittee last week: "The intensity and warmth of our relationship will depend in large measure" on Vietnam's human rights performance.

The New York-based Human Rights Watch, in its 1990 summary, cited a "mixed" performance in Vietnam. Hanoi released some detainees or reduced prison sen-

tences, it said, while jailing others for the peaceful expression of their views. It often made no distinction between opponents who advocated violence and peaceful critics.

A Foreign Ministry spokeswoman charged that a State Department report of Feb. 1 sharply criticizing Vietnam for rights violation was "not objective," but she did not dispute specifics. "Even though there remain *untold difficulties*, the Vietnamese government has made great efforts," she said, in enabling citizens "to exercise their economic, social and cultural rights as well as civil and political rights."

In a news conference hours after President Bill Clinton lifted the trade embargo on Vietnam on Feb. 3, Deputy Foreign Minister Le Mai conceded that human rights issues may pose "obstacles" in U.S. talks.

"Both sides have the right to mention any problems or issues, including the human rights issue," he said. "We agreed that Vietnam and the United States can have a dialogue relating to human rights."

Tran Cong Man, a retired general and unofficial government spokesman, said that "there must be no pressure" on rights. "It's just a consultation," he added. Vietnam is now in a state of stability" that "we must not jeopardize."

While Marxist rhetoric has generally abated, Vietnam pursued economic change, the ruling Communist Party and the army periodically denounce "peaceful evolution" — a term used here and in China to describe what they see as Western attempts to destroy communism through multiparty systems.

"Hostile forces are attempting to wipe out socialism," General Doan Quang, the defense minister, warned recently. "Inside the country there are destabilizing elements which we must not underestimate."

He appeared to be referring to overseas Vietnamese, thousands of whom have returned to visit or invest in Vietnam after having fled following the Communist takeover of the U.S.-backed South Vietnam

in 1975. The authorities welcome their money but fear their political views. The police made a number of arrests last year in breaking up several what they said were bomb plots by anti-Communist groups.

Although the government tolerates some criticism of official corruption or incompetence, it prohibits public advocacy of political pluralism or questioning of the role of the Communist Party.

In November, four Buddhist monks and five lay followers were sentenced to up to four years in prison on charges of creating "public disorder" in Hue last May.

In March, Doan Viet Hoa, a former university administrator and professor of English literature in Saigon, was sentenced to 20 years in prison for attempting to overthrow the government. Human Rights Watch reported his offense: producing four issues of a newsletter, "Freedom Forum," which urged democratic reforms.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Curbing Windfalls on Cases In Which Lawyers Do Little

Windfalls from lawyers' contingency fees — amounts contingent on their winning a favorable verdict or, more frequently, a settlement — have long been tolerated as the price of assuring access to the courts of those who cannot afford lawyers' hourly fees. But perhaps not much longer. The New York Times reports.

The outcome of one such case was a foregone conclusion. Plaintiffs' lawyers had no need to take much time with it and ended up, by one law professor's calculation, making at least \$25,000 for each hour they spent on the case.

Now legal experts have devised a system that links fees to the degree of risk actually borne by lawyers. The Manhattan Institute Group, a conservative policy research organization, is asking both the American Bar Association and state supreme courts to declare it unethical for lawyers to charge contingency fees on settlements that are virtually certain from the start.

The system would work this way: Defendants in civil suits would be given, say, 60 days to make settlement offers. If no offer was made, the plaintiffs' lawyers would be free to negotiate fees.

But if an offer was made and accepted, the plaintiffs' lawyers would receive only a reasonable hourly rate or a very modest share of the gross — say, 10 percent. And if an early settlement offer was made and refused, the offer would become the reference point for contingency fees.

Short Takes

Mandatory retirement ended at U.S. universities on Jan. 1, and many administrators worry that their faculties will become overloaded with super-

annuated and highly paid dead wood. Mandatory retirement became illegal for most jobs in 1986, but universities successfully lobbied Congress for a seven-year exemption. Now that time has run out, "I probably will work as long as I am competent to work," said Leslie Hicks, 66, a psychologist at Howard University. The Washington Post says that some administrators see the end of mandatory retirement as yet another financial pressure for schools that already are cutting positions and dropping programs.

The typical film noir concerns a couple with bad judgment or bad character or both who are on the steep and slippery slope to the gallows. The 1944 film "Double Indemnity" is quintessential. How do you tell it's a film noir? The New York Times does several tips: A neon sign blinks on and off, perhaps with one letter missing. The hero spills his guts in voice-over narration. People smoke a lot. There's a hard-bitten woman named Verna. Streets are wet and glistening, even when there's no trace of rain. The movie seems to be black and white, even if it's in color.

Los Angeles is intertwined with the automobile and always will be, says Fred M.H. Gregory, a contributing editor to Car and Driver magazine. "This has nothing to do with our alleged love affair with the car," he writes. "People don't fall for hardware... If anything, we take the car for granted." Mass transit? "Who needs it when we already have a mass-transit system that requires no waiting on platforms, is private and relatively safe and runs according to our own schedules — it's called the car."

Panhandler's sign spotted by a New York Times reader and reported in its Metropolitan Diary column:

AT MY AGE I SHOULD BE ENJOYING LIFE PLEASE HELP.

Arthur Higbee

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KIDS: In the U.S., a Surge in Computer Software That Targets Toddlers

Continued from Page 1

ers, some childhood educators say they see a variety of benefits to getting an early start on high technology.

"Computer literacy is not something that happens suddenly when you're 12," said Barbara T. Bowman, vice president for programs at the Erikson Institute for Advanced Study in Child Development, a research center in Chicago. "It's a long process."

Yet it is not all blues skies in the world of preschool computing. Some educators say they simply do not understand the rush.

"Computers are an extra; they're fun, but the school's time and money can be better spent on other things," said Linda J. Platt, director of the Community Nursery School in Dobbs Ferry, New York. "Children learn by touching and feeling and holding. I'd rather hand them a puzzle."

Whatever concerns may exist, computing among the very young is clearly surging, pushed along by changes in hardware and software. More than a third of computers sold to homes in recent months contained a compact-disk player and speakers that provide sophisticated

sound. This encourages software companies to develop programs that rely on sound, rather than words on a screen, to engage young users.

And because compact disks have a far greater storage capacity than floppy diskettes or even hard drives, designers can load up their software with pictures and animation, as well as sound, all of which contains more data than text.

"The hardware enabling is the key," said Harry Wilker, vice president of publishing at Broderbund Software Inc., based in Novato, California, one of the biggest producers of children's software.

Many educators say the software companies are making the most of the new opportunities.

"The software people have been marvelous at listening to the early-childhood people and are changing and providing open-ended stuff that allows kids — little kids — to explore and find things out on their own," said Pat Gardner, a professor of early childhood education at Santa Monica College in California.

Many earlier children's programs, she said, were nothing more than electronic drill-and-practice workbooks that relied mainly on right

and wrong answers. The newest generation of software focuses on encouraging exploration and rewarding curiosity rather than penalizing wrong answers.

Along the road to creating successful programs, children provide a central role. Many software companies rely extensively on research with children of various ages, conducted at local schools and in testing laboratories, as well as on interviews with parents and teachers.

And one thing they have clearly learned is how to describe their programs in appropriate educational language.

Mr. Turner, formerly of Knowledge Adventure, said his goal was for "a computer to be an incredibly patient, learned teacher."

The company's Kid's Zoo, designed for 3- to 6-year-olds, provides information about where different animals live and also offers matching games. In one, a child tries to choose which of four animals made a particular sound.

In another, the child must choose which of eight animals matches a particular characteristic displayed on the screen.

Valentine's Day Messages

I UNDERSTAND, BELIEVE ME I DO
What it was remains still now.

If was true what said of me
Why not secrets known to few?

Even a dark part of my heart
Wouldn't be won by learning sport.

Could it be through that HellCom
From someone longing back in hell.

Above all else know that it's true,
Some one somewhere cares deeply for you.

A friendship in love, firm, unwinding.
A distance breached by thoughts sending.

On the beach, hand in hand
Gentle warmth, it'll be.

Remember our colors, memories clear
Just enter your heart, I'll be there.

It's funny, we find the things less I
Miss, Beyond, of course, the obvious less.

The voice, the smile, the need, the hair
The way truly the souls could share.

Remember always, to believe true
That it's all Ask of You.

All these Sweethearts, Je T'aime

There was a young man from Cairo
An Architect by trade.

To Africa he went, and built more than a
test.

His fortune there he made.

A lady from Alexandria
With whom she had her life would be.

She married a poet.

His devotion he meant.

And they formed a nice family...

We love a man from Turkey
He's smart and handsome and kind

He sings to us in morning,

And he's always on our mind

Love me like the Moon
She watches over me and sunny

And sends her school work for Sunday

M-Y-T-H-O-U-S-E... my only sunshine you
make me happy when skies are gray.

& everything I do, I do for you,

cause, you're my first, my last,

ever, and the best, the best, the best

Je T'aime... French BT

THERE ONCE WAS A BEAR named
John, who lived in the forest alone.

Now, John's wife died, and he became a
bear named Bob, and I hope she is as

happy as I am. Happy Valentine's Day.

THAT'S A WISH AND LUCKY DAY
For all who want to be lucky.

TO ALL WHO ARE IN LOVE
I hope this is the last Valentine's Day.

TO ALL WHO ARE IN LOVE
I hope this is the last Valentine's Day.

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Zulu Leader Warns Of Violence After Boycott Decision

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi of the Zulu people told followers Sunday to prepare themselves for "casualties and even death" after his party's decision to boycott the nation's first all-race election.

The Inkatha Freedom Party's decision to sit out the voting will lead to heightened violence, said Chief Buthelezi, the party's leader. He said months of intricate bargaining had failed to satisfy Inkatha's demands for Zulu autonomy and decentralized government.

Chief Buthelezi accused Nelson Mandela's African National Congress of having already started "ethnic cleansing" against his people.

Nineteen other parties, including the ANC and the governing National Party, met the Saturday night deadline for registering for the April elections.

Speaking in the northeastern town of Empangeni to more than 8,000 members of the Inkatha youth wing, Chief Buthelezi hammered at the ANC's alliance with the South African Communist Party and at the inability of its leaders to stop political violence.

"It is impossible for me to lie to you and reassure you that the IFP's opposition to fighting the election will not bring casualties and even death," he said.

"If you look at the ethnic cleansing that is taking place on the East Rand, they seem to have started on this kind of genocide," Chief Buthelezi said. He said that the ANC and its Communist allies might try to "exterminate the Zulus as the Nazis tried to exterminate the Jews." Supporters responded with chants of "We won't vote!"

■ **Boycott Helps ANC**

Bill Keller of The New York Times reported from Johannesburg: Inkatha's withdrawal Saturday from the vote seemed to assure the ANC an even more lopsided victory than expected. With Inkatha



A boy demonstrating the "leopard crawl" at a rally Sunday in Katlehong, East Rand, held by Nelson Mandela's African National Congress to welcome the South African Defense Force to the region.

Munch's 'Scream' Is Stolen From Art Exhibition in Oslo

The Associated Press

OSLO — One of Norway's best known artworks, "The Scream" by Edvard Munch, was stolen from the National Art Museum over the weekend by thieves who used a ladder to climb in a window.

The painting was part of a special exhibition of the works of Munch, one of the highlights of a Norwegian Culture Festival in connection with the Winter Olympics in Lillehammer.

The theft was discovered when a policeman saw the ladder against the museum wall. The news agency NTB quoted the police as saying a window had been broken, and the ladder attached to the painting to the wall had been cut. The wire cutters were found on the floor.

The alarm was set off and the thieves were registered by a security camera, the director of the museum, Kurt Berg, said. There was no further information on whether the two men were identifiable.

"This is one of the world's most famous paintings," too famous to be sold, said Alf Bæs, director of the Munch Museum in Oslo. Munch painted it in 1893, as part of his "The Frieze of Life" series, in which sickness, death, anxiety and love are central themes.

Italian Minister Warns Of 'Zhirinovsky Effect'

Reuters

ROME — Foreign Minister Bettino Craxi sounded an alarm Sunday over a "Zhirinovsky effect" in Italy if neo-Fascists win a slice of power.

He aimed his warning at Silvio Berlusconi, the businessman whose Forza Italia conservative movement is joining forces with the neo-Fascist-led National Alliance for the elections March 27 and 28.

"I don't think Mr. Berlusconi would like to play the role of Italy's Zhirinovsky," Mr. Craxi said in a newspaper interview.

"Any technical or other accord with National Alliance in the case of victory for the right would be interpreted by the press and foreign governments as a most dangerous sign of a 180-degree turn in Italy's foreign policy and its international position."

Vladimir V. Zhirinovsky is the ultranationalist whose Liberal Democratic Party alarmed the West by winning a significant share of votes in Russia's parliamentary elections.

The National Alliance is headed by Gianfranco Fini, who is trying to soften the image of his Italian Social Movement and now calls himself a "post-Fascist."

■ **Berlusconi's Brother Held**

John Taggart of The New York Times reported earlier from Rome:

Mr. Berlusconi's younger brother is the latest prominent businessman to be arrested in Italy's 2-year-old bribery scandal.

The accusations against Paolo Berlusconi, 43, a politician and head of the family's real estate and building interests, cast a long shadow over his brother's campaign, which pledges a cleanup of the scandals, which range from kickbacks to ties to the Mafia.

Police Halt Bali Protest

Reuters

JAKARTA — Riot police broke up a student protest against a planned luxury resort on Bali, the official Antara news agency said Sunday.

The police moved in when about 150 students gathered outside the official residence of Governor Ida Bagus Oka in Denpasar on Sunday to demand a halt to the Bali Nirwana resort, the agency said.

On Patriots, Sudden Silence

U.S. to Await UN Talks on North Korea

Compiled by the Staff From Dispatches

SEUL — Washington has agreed not to discuss deploying Patriot anti-missile batteries in South Korea until after an International Atomic Energy Agency meeting next week on North Korea's nuclear program.

"We have agreed to stop discussing this issue before the IAEA's meeting," Foreign Minister Han Sung Joo told Korean reporters in Washington after two days of talks with U.S. officials.

Mr. Han said the agreement between Washington and Seoul was intended to avoid provoking the isolated Communist regime, which has threatened strong countermeasures if it were put under pressure to allow full outside inspections of its nuclear sites.

But the minister said the deployment of Patriot missiles at U.S. bases in South Korea could be open to discussions after Feb. 21, when the United Nations nuclear watchdog agency reports on its efforts to have North Korea accept full UN inspections.

North Korea issued several hostile statements on Saturday, saying it would refuse to let the UN make unconditional inspections of all nuclear sites.

It also warned the United States, which has led diplomatic efforts to persuade North Korea to allow nuclear inspections, that any sanctions would be deemed a "declaration of war."

R. Jeffrey Smith of The Washington Post reported earlier from Washington:

The governments of South Korea and Japan will support diplomatic action against North Korea if it fails to allow inspections, senior officials of the Asian nations said here.

The statements were the first concrete pledges by North Korea's closest neighbors, which have argued for continuing negotiations on the nuclear inspection issue while avoiding punitive measures that might provoke a confrontation.

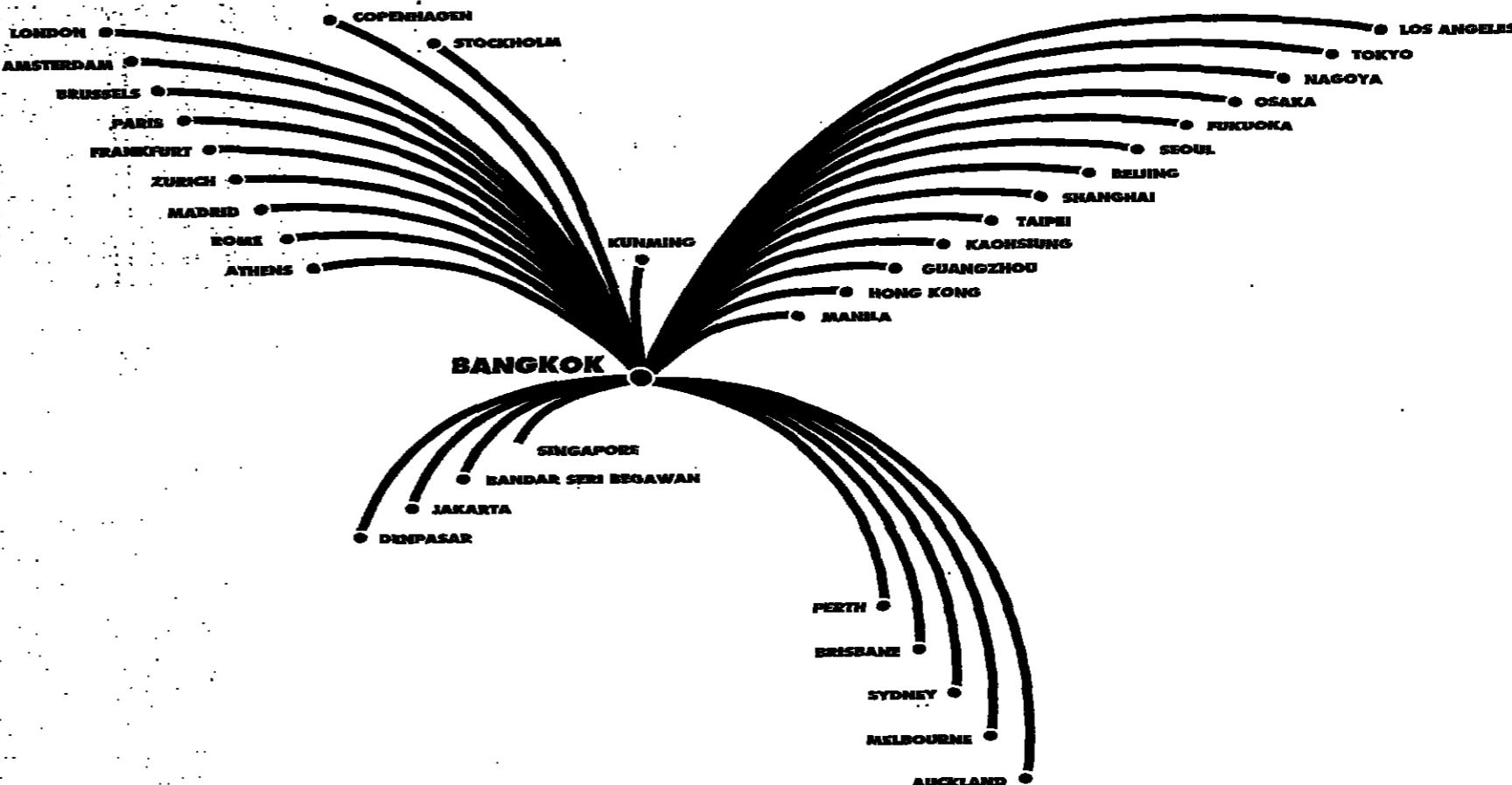
U.S. officials said the statements by Mr. Han and Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa of Japan add political weight to an appeal by President Bill Clinton on Friday that North Korea promptly allow the disputed inspections.

Mr. Han told reporters and editors of The Washington Post on Friday that if North Korea did not comply with the inspection demand, "we will support the referral."

Washington is consulting allies on the extent of sanctions, but officials said one option was to begin by barring all military trade with North Korea and later moving toward a broader embargo on diplomatic contacts and trade in such commodities as energy.

South Korean and Japanese officials in Washington declined to discuss what sanctions might be imposed, but said they, too, favored applying them gradually to the Security Council, which could impose sanctions against Pyongyang.

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U.S.-Japanese Tension

Compromise Is Better

In the end, they were two men hemmed in by politics. Bill Clinton, leader of a Japan-bashing administration, could not accept Japan's formulaic promise to open its markets. Morihiko Hosokawa, barely holding onto office, could not appear to cave in to American demands to measure American imports. So they walked away without signing a hollow trade agreement that invited ridicule.

In a way, it was refreshing to hear them announce — not in these words, of course — that they had gone for a political survival pact rather than a trade agreement. The two leaders reassured the public that the trade rift would not compromise the otherwise strong and friendly relationship between the two allies. The moment, both leaders agreed, called for reflection, not recrimination.

At the core of the dispute is a persistent \$50 billion trade imbalance that has survived dozens of previous attempts to erase it. Last July, the United States and Japan entered into a vaguely worded "framework" agreement that committed Japan to reduce its trade surplus and specifically open its market to foreign cars and car parts, insurance, and telecommunications equipment and medical equipment. Left unsettled was how to measure whether Japan was living up to its import-reducing commitments; that question was supposed to be answered by Friday's meeting.

President Clinton wants to impose numerical benchmarks that would decisively measure market access; he insists that those benchmarks need not set specific import levels. Prime Minister Hosokawa rejects numerical benchmarks because, he fears, they would evolve into import targets — forcing him to dictate purchasing decisions of private industry. That prescription, he said, would reverse the deregulatory thrust of his reform government.

So where do the two leaders head from here? For his part, Mr. Clinton can first lower the political flame under the controversy. He misrepresents the cause and exaggerates the importance

of the trade deficit. Trade deficits are homegrown, caused not by Japanese bureaucrats but by low U.S. savings — Americans buy more than they produce, and must import the difference. If Japan were to sell less to America, some other country would sell more to willing U.S. buyers. That said, the Japanese do practice protectionism, although its methods are subtle. Its practices undermine faith in international rules of fair trade and victimize specific U.S. industries. Mr. Clinton is right to demand that the Japanese play straight.

Specifically, he can export Japan to do more than previously agreed to cut taxes and otherwise spur its economy; some of the extra spending will spill over into imports. He can continue to demand that practices fully under Mr. Hosokawa's control — like government procurement methods — be changed to give foreign companies a fairer shot at contracts. And he can demand an end to discriminatory rules that keep financial service markets closed to foreigners. If Japan refuses to live on these specific terms, America would be justified in retaliating under international rules.

But Mr. Clinton is on shaky ground when he breaches specific market outcomes. One danger is that numerical targets will be driven more by politics than by economics. Besides, there is no basis for determining, for example, how many large cars with steering wheels on the wrong side the Japanese should buy.

For his part, Mr. Hosokawa could produce a list of quantifiable criteria — such as the number of quantifiable roadblocks a foreign insurance company or investment firm must hurdle — that the United States could use to measure access. Those criteria need not set a specific numerical target.

If there was any cause for hope on Friday, it was that the two leaders seemed genuinely devoted to finding compromise that met each's legitimate objectives. Perhaps with the deadline of the summit gone, and if politically volatile events in both countries pass, they can find common ground.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

American Impatience

With the breakdown of the trade talks between Japan and the United States, the prospect of sanctions against Japanese imports now hangs in the air. The Clinton administration has been hinting for some time that it would have to take action if these long negotiations failed to provide solid assurance of greater foreign access to Japanese markets. That failure has now happened.

Prime Minister Morihiko Hosokawa's visit to Washington was originally supposed to be little more than another routine celebration of good relations, but it gradually turned into a *deadline for an agreement*. The negotiators' deadline was not broken in his conversation on Friday with President Bill Clinton, and the tone of their joint press conference was polite but prickly. The way these two governments deal with each other is clearly changing.

There is an argument that the United States ought not press Mr. Hosokawa hard, on grounds that he is a genuine reformer and the Americans' best hope for breaking up the tight alliances between Japanese business and government that discourage imports. There is something to that. But the talk that just ended reflected a sense of frustration and exasperation on the American side that has been

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Lenin's Capitalist Rescue

At the 1917 Congress of Soviets, Leon Trotsky bade the Mensheviks good riddance with a resounding puh-dun: "Go to the place where you belong from now on — the dustbin of history." Little could he have imagined that his most celebrated Bolshevik colleague would wind up in a New England scrap heap.

Bernard and Nathan Schilberg run a scrap metal business in the eastern Connecticut town of Willimantic. They call it the Schilberg Integrated Metals Corporation. Others might call it a junkyard, but no matter. The Schilbergs began buying scrap from remnant states of the former Soviet Union two years ago. There was nothing remarkable about that un-

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Hosokawa Should Be Helped

America's inexperienced administration is trying to devise a new approach to economic relations with Japan, at a time when the future of political reform in Japan hangs in the balance. So far it had made a hash of it. The underlying lack of communication is palpable. Such mutual incomprehension is not only undesirable — for this is an alliance that America, Japan and the rest of the world cannot do without — but also quite unnecessary. America's overall trade deficit is much smaller in relation to the size of the economy than it was in the mid-1980s. Meanwhile, Japan is struggling with its best chance for years of real political change: a reform-minded prime minister is fighting to keep a fragile coalition in place. In its own interests, America should be supporting the forces of democratic change in Japan. Instead, with unfor-

— The Economist (London).

givably bad timing, it has spent the past few weeks threatening to "get tough."

Engage the Japanese, by all means, in friendly talks about matters of mutual economic interest. Make the case (and it is a good one) for a further easing of Japanese fiscal policy. Identify policies that hamper imports, such as public procurement rules, and argue firmly for their removal (but let Japan do the same for America). Monitor bilateral trade flows, but only with a view to identifying such policies. Tell America's voters that Japan's trade is not as anomalous as Japanophobes make out, and that many of its trade "restrictions," such as they are, reflect private corporate behavior that the Japanese government cannot change. Pledge no false remedies. Set no targets. Make no threats. Above all, recognize a friendship which has benefited both sides immensely — and nurture it.

— The Economist (London).

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Linked Challenges: Bosnia, Russia, Central Europe

By Brian Beecham

LONDON — Like pieces of a jigsaw puzzle, the apparently separate challenges facing the West in Bosnia, Russia and Central Europe are starting to slot into each other, and a picture is emerging. It is not a pretty picture.

There was a time when some puzzles sought to distract the growing child, and carried appropriate titles. The title of this one might be "The danger of leaving things too late."

The first two pieces to slot together are Bosnia and Russia. What has been happening in ex-Yugoslavia for the past 30 months and what is currently happening in Russia have become, for the democracies of the West, two parts of the same problem.

This is not just because, of all the Slav nations re-created by the collapse of communism, Russians and Serbs feel a particularly

militarily bloodier and politically riskier. And all this has gone on under the world's gaze, not least the fascinated gaze of a reviving Russian nationalism. The West's ditherings in ex-Yugoslavia did not create men like Vladimir Zhirinovsky. But Russia's nationalists would not be as numerous or as pugnacious as they are today if the West had done what it ought to have done in the Balkans.

An international security conference in Munich a week ago the anxious word everybody was using on both sides of the Bosnian argument was "credibility." That is the poly-syllabic for: "Do people believe that the West means what it says?" The answer, so far as the Russians are concerned, is that they increasingly do not, and will act accordingly.

The next bit of the puzzle to be slotted into place is therefore Central Europe.

Last month the West decided not to offer the protection of immediate NATO membership to the Poles, Czechs and Hungarians. Instead it extended the hand of "partnership" to every ex-Communist country between Prague and Vladivostok, with no obvious distinction between re-expansionist Russia and Russia's fearful neighbors.

This is to consist of things like joint military training and joint army exercises — and the only joint exercises mentioned by America's new secretary of defense at that Munich conference was, astonishingly, between the American and Russian armies.

What happens in Bosnia in the next few days will decide whether this is a temporarily acceptable fudge or a blunder of the first magnitude. If the West does what it has now promised to do in Bosnia — if it removes the Serbian guns and mortars from around Sarajevo, and uses this success to push for a peace that Muslims and Croats can live with

— the West's blurriness about the countries farther north may not do much harm. The Russians will be impressed by what NATO has achieved at Sarajevo. For Poles, Hungarians and Czechs will cheer up a little. The question of NATO's expansion can be deferred, for a time if not forever.

But if the Sarajevo ultimatum fails to pieces in front of the world's eyes — if the Serbs keep their guns around the city, or take them briefly away and are then allowed to slip them

The jigsaw puzzle's final picture will be a global one.

back, and peace stays as elusive as ever — the consequences farther north could be catastrophic. Mr. Zhirinovsky will find the easiest way of saying "I told you so!" Hearts will sink everywhere east of the German border. NATO's credibility rating will be down to zero.

It will then be essential to de-fuse last month's compromise about NATO membership. At the very least, the Poles, Hungarians and Czechs will be seen to be getting a much closer form of "partnership" than Russia gets: more joint training, more big-budget exercises.

If that is not enough to reassure them, they will have to be promised full NATO membership by a fixed date. Yet another failure in Bosnia, because the West left things too late there, should make it determined not to leave things too late in the heart of Europe.

Now fit in a third, even bigger, piece of the puzzle. For the past few years the West has fondly believed that crises like the one in Yugoslavia could be dealt with through the agency of the United Nations. A concerned world would gather round the scene of the accident; the Security Council ambulance

would race up; everybody would agree on what needed to be done.

The idea never had much plausibility. Even in the post-Communist era there are too many clashes of interest for the world to behave as a single unit in more than a few small matters. The Bosnia mess is now showing just how frail an instrument the United Nations is when it comes to the big things.

The Russians did not want NATO to say it would use bombs to get those Serbian guns away from Sarajevo. They could not prevent the threat from being issued, because it was based on a Security Council resolution to which they had already given their consent. But they will probably try to blur the matter, win concessions for the Serbs; delay any final bombing of the NATO bombers.

And even if the bombing goes ahead, it will be much harder to win Russian consent for any future Security Council resolution which implies the use of force, unless that force plainly suits Russian purposes.

Something similar is happening at the opposite end of Eurasia, where China is expressing its reluctance to agree to Security Council action to stop North Korea from building a nuclear armory.

For two or three years, a blink of history's eye, it was tempting to believe that there was a genuinely United Nations, a global dispenser of justice. Perhaps there can be, for the occasional small affair that does not greatly affect the big powers. But not for making peace in Bosnia, or for denying the bomb to North Korea, or for other such things on the agenda of the future.

For the jigsaw puzzle now being puzzled out is not confined to the part of the world which lies between Sarajevo and Moscow. The final picture will be a global one. It will be a very ugly picture indeed if we go on leaving things too late.

International Herald Tribune

Activist France + Absent Germany = Newly Mobile Landscape

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — By odd odds, François Mitterrand should have faded into pre-retirement limbo by now. But the lame duck president holds on to power than could have been expected when his Socialist Party lost control of Parliament and the prime minister's office last year.

In contrast, the other surprise that dominates European politics at the moment is the political weakness of Chancellor Helmut Kohl. After 11 successful years in power, the man who personifies French-German cooperation is absorbed in an increasingly bitter and difficult re-election campaign that has diminished Germany's involvement in foreign affairs.

American policy toward Europe is affected negatively by this combined appearance of an unexpectedly activist France and a politically absent Germany. These developments signal a re-emergence of balance-of-power politics in Europe, spinning new alignments around the conflict in the Balkans and the uncertain political struggle in Russia.

It is just possible that the October elections will topple Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrat-led coalition and bring relatively unknown figures from the opposition Social Democratic Party to power. That is an unsettling prospect for Mr. Mitterrand, who retains an inordinate

strength from his standpoint, the Soviet Union then collapsed. Boris Yeltsin came to power in Moscow determined to forge an alliance not with France but with the United States. When the Socialists were crushed at the polls last year, Mr. Mitterrand was forced to name conservative Edouard Balladur as prime minister, the president seemed certain to fade into limbo.

But he has played with skill the one card that the French constitution reserves for the president. He maintains overall responsibility for for-

ign policy and defense. Mr. Balladur has been deferential in this area to Mr. Mitterrand, whose support could be crucial to a presidential bid by Mr. Balladur in the May 1995 election. Mr. Mitterrand has also constructed a smooth working alliance with Foreign Minister Alain Juppé.

The three men are now more open in asserting France's traditional pro-Serbian sympathies than was the case a few months ago. While joining the United States in threatening the bombing of Bosnian Serbs at the moment, Paris is in fact pushing for a peace accord that would allow the Serbs to keep the territory they have won from Bosnian Muslims.

Events in Moscow are also breathing new life into a French-Russian rapprochement. The departure of American radical reformers from the government and the ascendance of Viktor Chernomyrdin, who comes out of Soviet heavy industry and senior party roles to the prime ministership, seems reassuring to French officials. Chernomyrdin & Co. are familiar, more predictable figures for them.

A Kohl victory in October, which polls show well within his reach, would help reduce the French temptation to play balance-of-power politics to counter Germany's weight. But until then, America will be dealing with shifting political configurations in a Europe still influenced by a weakened but determined French president who intends to wield power until the last-quarter hour of his 14-year reign.

The Washington Post

It Is Still Too Early Either to Punish Indonesia or to Reward It

By Sidney Jones

(The ILO's recommendations remain confidential.)

The positive legal changes must be measured against the fact that serious restrictions on freedom of association remain, only one trade union federation has been officially recognized, and the army has indicated that it has no intention of ceasing its intervention in labor issues.

The United States has three choices. It can revoke GSP benefits on the grounds that progress toward protection of labor rights has been insufficient. It can renew those benefits unconditionally, on the basis that Indonesia has made a good-faith effort and that eight months is too short a time to expect anything more. Or it can maintain the pressure for another five months by keeping Indonesian labor practices under review and postponing a decision on revocation until July.

In the view of many Indonesian human rights organizations, the last choice would be the most appropriate. But the Clinton administration seems to be on the verge of rewarding

employees to settle costly work stoppages, the local military or police commander usually sat in on the talks. Labor unrest in Indonesia by mid-1992 was front-page news in local papers, but no concessions had been written from the government.

After reviewing petitions from the two American human rights groups, the U.S. trade representative's office in June 1992 by Asia Watch and the International Labor Rights Education and Research Fund, a nongovernmental organization based in Washington. Both groups had taken their cue from Indonesian workers whose inability to organize to demand better wages and working conditions had prompted the largest outbreak of wildcat strikes in Indonesia in years. Grievances were particularly pronounced in plants producing goods for export, such as textiles, garments and shoes.

Workers who did not get the minimum wage or lacked union protection, then tried to protest were hauled off by the military for interrogation and usually dismissed. When management deemed fit to meet with the unions, they were often beaten.

Rating the World's Best Restaurants:

Belgium, Luxembourg, The Netherlands

With this page on Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, the IHT's restaurant critic Patricia Wells continues to rate the world's top restaurants. Each month features a different destination and an extended review of several of the best restaurants in that region. A companion report focuses on more casual and affordable restaurants. In future months we will look at restaurants in Britain, Italy, Germany, Spain and more. If you would like to share your favorite finds with Patricia Wells, please write her at the IHT.

- No. 1: Comme Chez Soi, Place Rouppe 23, Brussels, tel: (32-2) 512-2921.
- No. 2: Christophe, Leiegracht 46, Amsterdam, tel: (31-20) 625-0870.
- No. 3: Lea Linter, Route de Luxembourg 17, Fribourg, Luxembourg, tel: (352) 6-84-11.

International Herald Tribune

AGREAT meal is all about harmony, balance: a slow dance of rhythms and flavors that flutter, even enhance, one another. At *Comme Chez Soi*, Pierre Wynants' *winter menu degustation* is just that — a veritable culinary sonnet. In a menu that pays homage to good taste and solid experience, the 54-year-old Wynants weaves soup and fish, poultry and organ meats, ending with a soothing, warm Roquefort soufflé: a perfect antidote to the gray, the rain, the cold.

While Wynants — the holder of three Michelin stars since 1979 — could be considered one of the granddads of great European cuisine,

he is clearly a chef in touch with the '90s. He's a man who respects the classics, yet carefully judiciously adds such Asian touches as lemon grass and fresh coriander, all the while honoring the game, wild mushrooms and Belgian endive, his native land.

His *consommé d'oignon* is like a touch of springtime in a bowl, a soothng, well-textured marriage of creamy sea urchins, briny oysters and crisp green asparagus. The sunshne pours in with his *belle meunière de bar*; fresh sea bass with its crackly skin, bathed in a warm and perfectly acidic vinaigrette, a crunch of poppy seed and sesame seeds, a touch of tomato and celery. A timbale of spinach presents a fine contrast of color and texture to his famed *canard des bois grillé*, an Asian-inspired duck with a spice-infused crust, enhanced with a satisfying ration of foie gras.

Texture reigns again with his smooth, mouth-filling portions of *ris de veau*, or sweetbreads, offset by the crunch of fresh black truffles, the silken elegance of wild mushrooms.

Wynants has been in the kitchen since the age of 16, the third generation to fill the tables in this once modest house on a simple square. Success has permitted expansion and renovation, and five years ago, Wynants and his wife, Marie-Thérèse, with their daughter, Laurence, re-created a fittingly sumptuous decor in the style of Victor Horta, the city's great Art Nouveau architect and designer. It's an ensemble that suits them, and their lucky diners, just fine. Their well-priced menus offer excellent value. Just be certain to reserve well in advance.

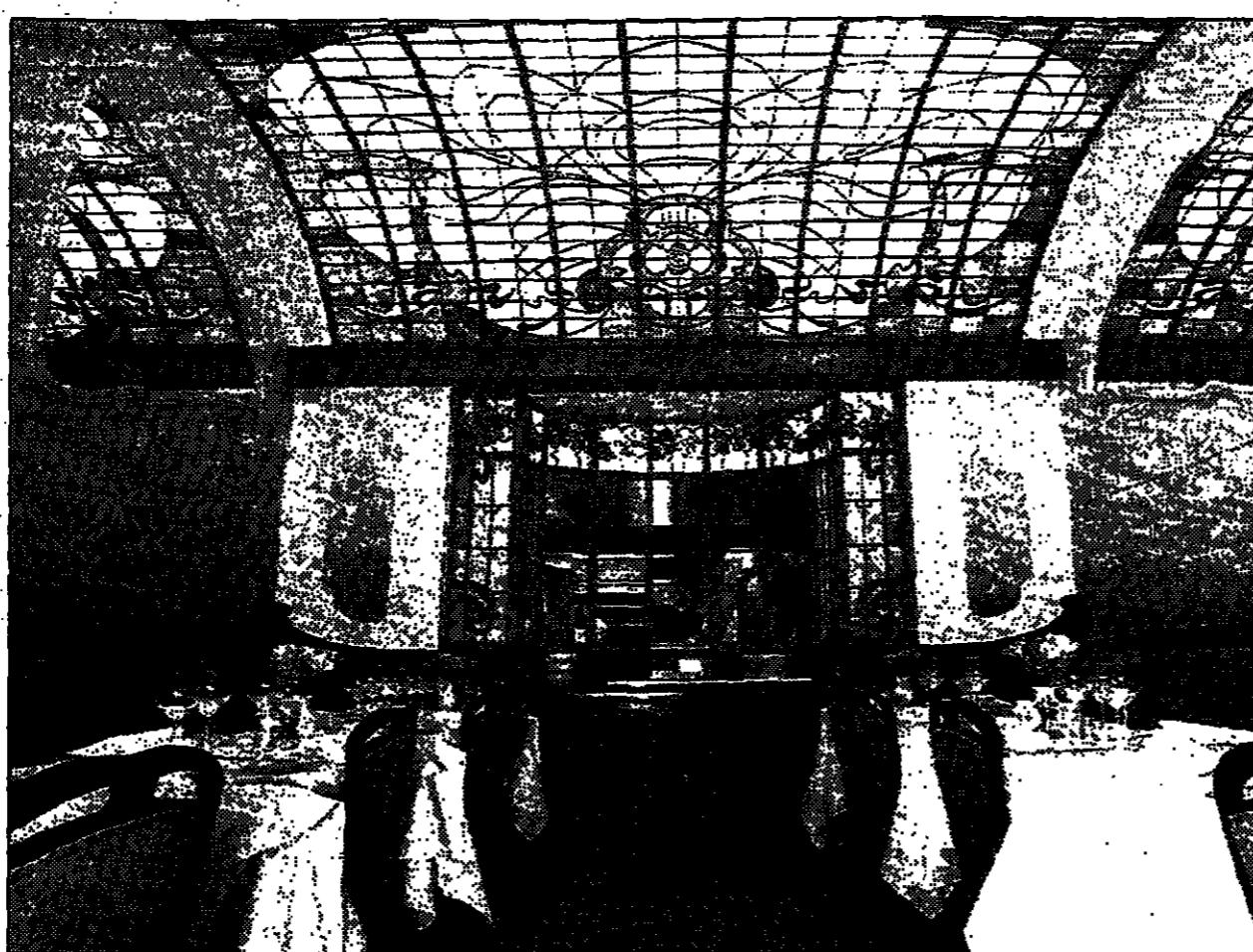
Closed Sunday and Monday. Menus at 1,874, 3,750, and 4,250 Belgian francs (\$52, \$87.50, and \$118). A la carte, 1,825 to 4,000 francs. Prices include service but no wine.

It's away from home that one often sees one's own culture in finer focus, and it's clear that the Frenchman Jean-Christophe Royer has his lens zoomed in on his native France. An early childhood in Algeria, schooling in Toulouse, cooking stints in Amsterdam, Baltimore, New York, and then back to Amsterdam, have allowed this Michelin-starred, 39-year-old chef an international vision.

I'd return any day to Christophe, his elegant town house restaurant right on an Amsterdam canal, to sample the explosive, creative modern French fare. It's hard to top the audacity or the resulting success of his first-course offering of warm oysters with red beets and endive; individual leaves of Belgian endive are bathed in butter, and gently crunchy wands of beets receive equal treatment. Everything comes together as the warmed, plump Zeelandaise oysters bring their briny opulence to play, as colors, textures, flavors erupt on the plate and on the palate.

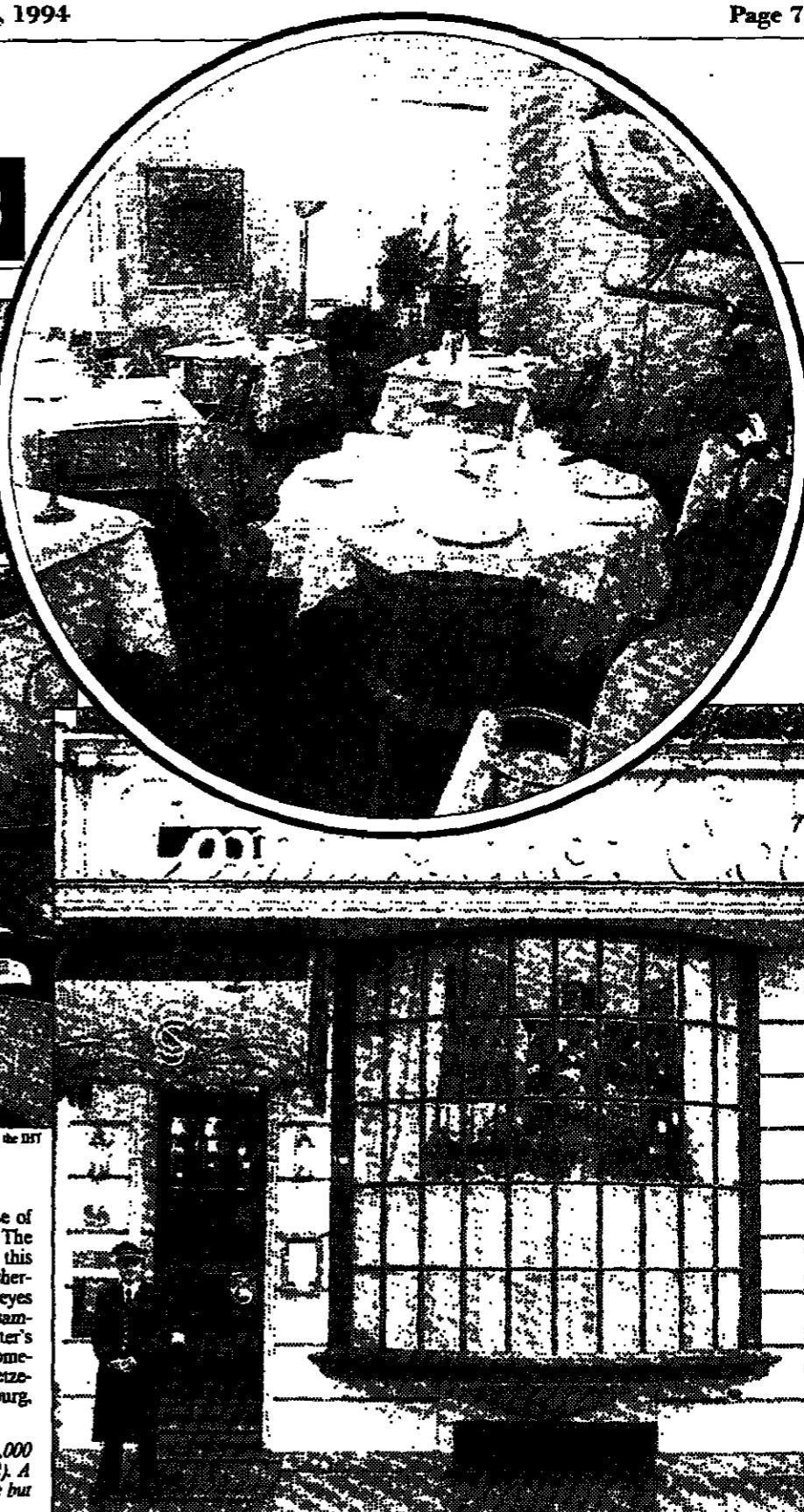
If you've ever wondered how a woman's cooking differs from a man's, Lea Linter is a fine place to begin your education. Unlike the well-executed but unemotional cooking of many professionally trained male chefs, there's nothing schoolish or rote about her food, and you can taste that extra dose of love. You taste it in her finely executed portions of saddle of lamb, wrapped in a potato crust and a blend of parsley, summer savory and thyme; in the rosy veal kidneys, cooked in butter and showered with golden shivers of deep-fried garlic. And you see it on the menu, where all is familiar yet nothing is clichéd, as cubes of foie gras embellish a traditional green salad with bacon and croutons, and John Dory shares honors with a risotto of coquilles.

Patricia Wells



Philippe Bajon (Comme Chez Soi, Photo Vanderkam/Agence France-Presse for the IHT)

Art Nouveau interior, above, and facade of Comme Chez Soi in Brussels. Inset, Christophe in Amsterdam.



Philippe Bajon (Christophe, Photo Vanderkam/Agence France-Presse for the IHT)

Closed Sunday: A la carte, 125 guilders (\$64), including service but not wine.

From the second you walk into Lea Linter's country restaurant on the outskirts of Luxembourg city, you know you're in a house of delicious scents. Fine aromas waft from the kitchen, as the distinct perfumes of black truffles, sizzling lardon doused with vinegar, fried garlic chips, and a crisp, noble Riesling from the limestone soil of the banks of the Moselle, put you right at ease.

Equally pleasingly, equally sensuous is his impeccably roasted farm pigeon in its almost gamy wine sauce, paired with a festival of vegetables in matching tones of garden green — spring peas, fava beans, green beans tangled in a picture-perfect nest.

I was less enthusiastic about his roasted lobster with sweet garlic and potatoes: It's just not a great match, and neither potatoes nor garlic serve to enhance the basic simplicity of this often abused crustacean.

But Chef Royer won my heart, and soul and palate with a dessert titled simply "roasted fresh figs with thyme ice cream." Somehow, on a rainy northern night he managed to import every ray of Provençal sunshine, evoking a sun-

drenched summer day when the air is perfumed with the scent of grilled thyme and ripe warm figs drop from the tree.

It's a true shame that the service — off schedule, unpolished, though clearly well-meaning — fails to measure up to the magic on the plate.

Closed Sunday and Tuesday. Menus at 2,000 and 2,600 Luxembourg francs (\$35 and \$72). A la carte, 2,500 francs. Prices include service but not wine.

THE LIST SO FAR

The following is an evolving list of the 10 best restaurants in the world and the 10 best affordable restaurants, based on reporting so far. The list includes reviews on Hong Kong, Tokyo, the United States, France, and the Benelux countries. With each monthly report the list may change, as restaurants are re-evaluated on a world scale and new competition comes on board.

The Top Tables

- No. 1: Joël Robuchon, 59 Avenue Raymond, Paris 16, tel: 47-27-12-27.
- No. 2: Lai Ching Heen, The Regent, Salisbury Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong, tel: (852) 721-1211.
- No. 3: Le Louis XV-Alain Ducasse, Hôtel de Paris, Place du Casino, Monte Carlo, tel: 92-16-30-01.

Casual Dining

- No. 1: Al Forno, 577 South Main St., Providence, Rhode Island, tel: (401) 273-9767.

- No. 4: Ki-Cho (Kitcho), Chuo-ku, Ginza 1-11-2, Hotel Seijo (B1, basement), Tokyo, tel: 3333-3600.
- No. 5: Jiro, Chuo-ku, Ginza 4-2-15, Tsukamoto Sozo Building (B1, basement), Tokyo, tel: 3335-3600.
- No. 6: Guy Savoy, 18 Rue Troyon, Paris 17, tel: 43-80-40-61.
- No. 7: Taillevent, 15 Rue Laffitte, Paris 8, tel: 45-63-96-01 and 45-61-12-90.
- No. 8: Restaurant Daniel, 20 East 76th St., New York, tel: (212) 288-0033.
- No. 9: A la Table des Guilleux, 17-19 Rue de la Résistance, Schouweiler, Luxembourg, tel: 37-00-08.
- No. 10: Cafe Crocodile, 354 East 74th St., New York, tel: (212) 249-6619.
- No. 9: Shansens, Chuo-ku, Ginza 5-8-2, Ginza Koiki Building (B1 basement and second floor), Tokyo, tel: 337-1-771.
- No. 10: Nanbankei, Minato-ku, Roppongi 4-5-6, Tokyo, tel: 340-0606.

CASUAL DINING

- No. 1: A la Table des Guilleux, 17-19 Rue de la Résistance, Schouweiler, Luxembourg, tel: (352) 37-00-08.
- No. 2: Brasserie La Roue d'Or, 26 Rue des Chaperiers, Brussels, tel: (32-2) 514-2554.
- No. 3: Keyzer, Van Baerlestraat 96, Amsterdam, tel: (31-20) 671-1441.

International Herald Tribune

IT'S a clear sign of the times when a successful, urban, two-star Michelin chef trades it all in for a modest country bistro. A year ago, Pierrick Guillou and his wife, Lysiane, sold their historic Luxembourgian sanctuary, Saint-Michel, and in December they opened the doors of a 1650s farmhouse turned bistro, on the outskirts of town. So instead of lobster and langoustine, we're dining on *gratin de pied de porc* and leeks in vinaigrette and loving every mouthful.

A la Table des Guilleux is the epitome of the world's new casual table, where everyday food is prepared with the same care and attention once reserved for grand palace dining. Which is why Guillou's luscious, springlike offering of leeks in vinaigrette bears no resemblance to the soggy, fibrous version found in most bistros.

His pig-foot gratin — layers of creamy mashed potatoes embedded with bits of pork — appears as graceful, elegant and luxurious as any dish can be, and his *jardin de porc aux lentilles* arrives as a mound of earthy jaded-green lentils topped with a tepee of moist, chewy slices of pork.

The beautifully preserved farmhouse — with its huge copper-hooded hearth, thick tile floors, dark wooden beams and an elegant armoire set into the wall — make you feel right at home, but, oh, what a home.

Closed Saturday lunch and Tuesday. A la carte, 1,250 Luxembourg francs (\$35), including service but no wine.

Chic, clean, serious and cozy. Who could ask for more in a bustling, casual brasserie just steps from Brussels' Grand Place? Brasserie La Roue d'Or, on Rue des Chaperiers, plays straight to one's nostalgic longings, with its back bar as big and imposing as an altar, and hits right to the funny bone, with its Magritte-



Philippe Bajon (Brasserie La Roue d'Or, Photo Vanderkam/Agence France-Presse for the IHT)

Inside Brasserie La Roue d'Or in Brussels.

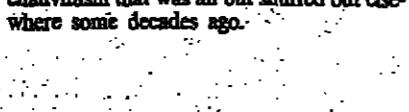
inspired frescoes of gentlemen in big black berets.

The menu includes such Belgian classics as croquettes de crevettes, *waterzooi* and mussels in many guises, but steps into the modern world with a fine, updated rendition of rabbit with mustard (one rabbit leg boned and stuffed with a refined rabbit mousse, the other cooked on the bone, smothered with an elegant mustard sauce) and a gargantuan *pot au feu d'agneau*, a vegetable-dominated creation that includes a broth, plenty of lamb and an avalanche of fresh peas, mushrooms, green beans, snow peas and fresh baby onions.

Closed Saturday and Sunday. A la carte, 1,000 Belgian francs (\$32).

In Amsterdam, few tables are as traditional as Keyzer, a classic "brown cafe" just steps from the Concertgebouw: a highly democratic place where locals of all ages, appetites and manner gather for a heavy dose of ambience and local culture.

Likewise — ladies beware — both spots are havens for the sort of Neanderthal male chauvinism that was all but snuffed out elsewhere some decades ago.



And while the Dutch have worked hard to maintain a reputation as some of the world's greatest eaters, finesse and subtlety in their own cuisine are not their forte.

That said, it's best to adopt the "when in Rome" defense in all three.

Here, that means what's on the plate is far less important than the surroundings — people gather around the well-lit reading tables, sharing the stacks of newspapers set out for that purpose, down a glass of beer with traditional offerings of *uitsmijter*, platters of fried eggs and ham or cheese atop a slice of white bread. Silvery herring in season, a portion of *bitterballen* (tiny, crisp, deep-fried shrimp balls), a piping-hot pea soup complete the tableau.

Not much pizza but a ton of history, and worth every minute.

Closed Sunday. A la carte, 30 to 90 guilders (\$15 to \$45), including service but no wine.

For an extended look at café life in Amsterdam, don't miss a visit to the large and cozy Café Luxembourg, Spui 22-24, tel: 620-62-64; to the traditional Hoppe, Spui 20, tel: 623-78-49, and to the modern De Jaren, Nieuwe Doelenstraat 20-22, tel: 625-57-71. Coffee, chatter and light snacks are the order of the day.

When the Bolsheviks prevailed, Palchinsky became their enemy.

Drawing on Palchinsky's tragic experience and the subsequent hardships of Soviet life, Graham draws conclusions about the eventual degradation of the engineering profession, outlining even larger lessons about the failure of communism and the final collapse of the Soviet Union.

Escaping from czarist oppression in 1908, Palchinsky spent five years in Europe, where he established himself as a prominent engineer. In his work on major technical projects, he featured what we now call the "systems approach," focusing on the social and economic aspects of the engineering work at hand. He sought to bring this knowledge to post-revolutionary Russia but perished in Stalin's terror in April 1928.

In his book, Graham, a history professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, makes the assertion that Palchinsky's approach to engineering may have been the cause of his death. But the reasons for Palchinsky's execution went deeper than that. The Soviet regime was suspicious of the intelligentsia, who were, according to Lenin, all "rotten." Potential disloyalty to the Communist Party could result in persecution or a ban from one's profession. My generation, which graduated in the '50s, still had to answer the perennial question: And what did you do in the October Revolution of 1917?

The best tables in the Netherlands are French, and the Gallic torch shines brightly there, where the discipline inspired by Escoffier stands as a model for us all. For everyday fare there, don't pin your hopes on grand gastronomy. Rather, develop a taste for strong coffee, pea soup and filet sandwiches, and stretch out meal time with a good newspaper, magazine or book.

BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Amnf Baring, visiting professor at St. Antony's College, Oxford, from Berlin is reading "*The Downing Street Years*" by former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

"I find this fascinating, particularly her relationship with President Mitterrand of France and how she tried to get him to stop the process of German unification. Of course this failed, but there are other interesting aspects to the book too."

(Michael Kallenbach, IHT)



I am not suggesting that the Soviet system was a model for education in general. It was contaminated by compulsory Marxist dogmas and indoctrination. Soviet-style. But as paradoxical as it might sound, the country had a rather robust system for technical education and managed to achieve some notable successes — Sputnik, for example, which triggered a chain reaction of educational reforms in the United States in the late '50s-early '60s.

The biggest failure of the system with respect to technology was the USSR's inability to fully avail itself of the talents of its engineers. The system simply ignored technology's potential for improving the social and material life of the population. That oversight eventually contributed to the collapse of the socialist idea in the Soviet Union.

Graham's book is readable and interesting, and the device of using one man's life to tell a larger story makes the topic more accessible. But Graham draws too general a thesis from the life of someone who was hardly typical. And any book that purports to address the collapse of the Soviet Union would have to number more than 128 pages.

Ronald Sagdeev, a professor of physics at the University of Maryland and former director of the Space Institute in Moscow, wrote this for *The Washington Post*.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Two players dominated the 1993 Player of the Year races in New York City, reports the Greater New York Bridge Association. In the regular listings, including all major events, Tom Smith of Greenwich, Connecticut, eked out a victory over August Boehm of Manhattan by a margin of just 2 points. Boehm turned the tables on the Team Player of the Year race, beating Smith by 25 points.

They were playing together on the diagrammed deal from the Regional Knockout Teams during the New Year's championships, which concluded the tournament year. Smith's raise to two clubs was inverted, and therefore strong and forcing. He then pulled his partner's double of two hearts, a wise move since that contract would have succeeded. But he erred in the play of three no-trump.

Boehm, as West, led the diamond king, which was permitted to win. Smith, East, played a discouraging deuce, and his partner shifted to a low spade. South finessed the queen, hoping the king was on his left, but was disappointed. East won and played the spade jack, which was allowed to win. Now East shifted back to diamonds, playing the jack, and South was doomed to a two-trick defeat.

Smith's play to the first trick was an error. He should have taken his ace, led his singleton heart, and finessed dummy's ten, a play that was likely to succeed in the light of the overall. Then he would continue with the heart king, and have nine tricks before the defenders could do anything with their spades.

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WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel: 322 40 00. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. Feb. 11

Dollar Straights

Issue Crt. Mat. Price Yld. Yld. Crdt.

Governments/Supranationals

Issue Crt. Mat. Price Yld. Yld. Crdt.

Banks & Finance

Issue Crt. Mat. Price Yld. Yld. Crdt.

Dollar Corporates

Issue Crt. Mat. Price Yld. Yld. Crdt.

Floating Rate Notes

Issue Crt. Mat. Price Yld. Yld. Crdt.

Ecuus

Issue Crt. Mat. Price Yld. Yld. Crdt.

Pound Sterling

Issue Crt. Mat. Price Yld. Yld. Crdt.

Dollar Zeros

Issue Crt. Mat. Price Yld. Yld. Crdt.

Yen

Issue Crt. Mat. Price Yld. Yld. Crdt.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Feb. 11.

Stocks Div. Yld. Sales High Low Chg. Chg.

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Abel's - 444 2% 4% 3% -2%

A Plus - 214 13 12% 12% 3% -2%

ABC Roll - 100 12 12% 12% 1% -1%

ABS - 213 12 12% 12% 1% -1%

ACC Co - 120 3 2635 19% 17% 18% -1%

ACC TC - 123 12 12% 12% 1% -1%

ADESA - 213 12 12% 12% 1% -1%

AEPs - 21 12 12% 12% 1% -1%

AER Br - 21 12 12% 12% 1% -1%

AER Br - 21 12 12% 12% 1% -1%

AFC Co - 21 12 12% 12% 1% -1%

AGCO - 120 3 1199 11% 10% 11% -1%

AGN Hld - 120 3 1307 54% 51% 51% -1%

ANB - 120 3 2671 21% 20% 21% -1%

ARNI Hld - 21 12 207 4% 4% 4% -1%

AST - 120 3 4783 22% 21% 21% -1%

ASTec - 21 12 12% 12% 1% -1%

Astronut - 21 12 12% 12% 1% -1%

Astrom - 120 3 4523 29% 28% 28% -1%

Astrom - 120 3 1111 12% 11% 11% -1%

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MUTUAL FUNDS

Close of trading Friday.

مذكرة المراجعة

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvilles

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat. Year	Coup. %	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes					
Abbey National Treasury Services	\$1,000	1999	1/16	99.71	— Below 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.15%. [Goldman Sachs Int'l.]
Banco di Napoli	\$100	1999	0.15	99.30	— Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, rising total amount to \$20 million. Fees 0.20%. Denominations \$10,000. [Merrill Lynch Int'l.]
BHF Finance	\$200	1999	Libor	99.35	— Interest will be the 3-month Libor flat. Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. Denominations \$10,000. [Merrill Lynch Int'l.]
Cofinoga	\$100	1999	0.40	99.91	— Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.22%. Denominations \$10,000. [Chemical Investment Bank]
Dresdner Bank	\$100	2004	1/4	99.90	— Below 6-month Libor. Minimum interest 5%. Noncallable. Fees 0.30%. [Lehman Brothers Int'l.]
Giro Credit Bank	\$100	2004	1/4	99.90	— Below 6-month Libor. Minimum interest 5%. Noncallable. Fees 0.30%. [Merrill Lynch Int'l.]
Goldman Sachs Group	\$700	1998	%	100	— Over 3-month Libor. Callable at par from 1996. Fees 1%. [Goldman Sachs]
Pemex	\$300	1999	.1	99.34	— Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable registered notes. Fees 0.30%. [J.P. Morgan Securities.]
Deutsche Bau & Boden Bank	DM 200	1999	1/16	100.08	— Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. [DG Bank]
Halifax Building Society	£500	1999	Libor	100	— Interest will be the 3-month Libor flat. Reoffered at 99.72. Callable at par from 1997. Fees 0.40%. Denominations £10,000. [SGC Warburg Securities.]
Solomon	£150	1999	0.40	99.355	— Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. [Salomon Brothers Int'l.]
Int'l Nederlanden Bank	€3 200	2004	0.30	100	— Below 6-month Bankers Acceptances*. Minimum interest 5%, maximum 9%. Noncallable. Fees 0.50%. [Gidder, Pebody]
Fixed-Coupons					
Bank Nederlandse Gemeente	\$150	1997	5	101.117	— Reoffered at 99.93. Noncallable. Fees 1.1%. [Goldman Sachs Int'l.]
General Electric Capital Corp.	\$400	1997	5	101.377	— Reoffered at 100.19. Noncallable. Fees 1.1%. [Swiss Bank Corp.]
General Electric Capital Corp.	\$400	1999	5/4	101.52	99.55 Reoffered at 99.85. Noncallable. Fees 1.1%. [Swiss Bank Corp.]
Grupo Mexicano de Desarrollo	\$250	2001	8 1/4	100	— Seniorly. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. [Bear Stearns Int'l.]
Swedish Export Credit	\$300	1997	5	101.188	99.82 Reoffered at par. Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. [Kodak Peabody Int'l.]
Toyota Motor Credit Corp.	\$300	1997	5	101.288	99.88 Reoffered at 100.10. Noncallable. Fees 1.1%. [Swiss Bank Corp.]
Bayerische Hypothekenbank	£50	1999	6	100.825	— Reoffered at 99%. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, rising total amount to £150 million. Fees 1.1%. [Hambros Bank]
Commerzbank Overseas Finance	£150	1999	6/4	101.24	— Reoffered at 99.64. Noncallable. Fees 1.1%. [NatWest]
Dresdner Finance	£200	1999	6	100.41	— Reoffered at 98.81. Noncallable. Fees 1.1%. [UBS.]
General Electric Capital Corp.	£150	1999	6/4	101.485	— Reoffered at 99.86. Noncallable. Fees 1.1%. [Deutsche Bank]
IKB Finance	£100	1999	6/4	99.874	— Reoffered at 100%. Noncallable. Fees 0.30%. [Barings Brothers Int'l.]
Lloyds Bank	£400	2004	7/6	101.213	— Reoffered at 99.663. Noncallable. Fees 2%. [Salomon Brothers Int'l.]
Welsh Water Utilities Finance	£100	2004	7/6	101.138	— Reoffered at 99.513. Noncallable. Fees 2%. [Barings Brothers Int'l.]
Welsh Water Utilities Finance	£100	2014	7/6	100.78	— Reoffered at 98.905. Noncallable. 25% payable on subscription balance, in Dec. Fees 2%. [Barings Brothers Int'l.]
Crédit Foncier de France	FF 730	1997	7.60	100	— Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Redemption amount of mostly will be linked to the performance of the CAC-40 stock index. Denominations 500,000 francs. [Barings Trust Int'l.]
Société Générale Acceptance	FF 800	2004	6/5	99.70	— Interest will be 6.5% until Dec. 1994, thereafter 15.20% less 1.85 times the 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.50%. Denominations 1 million francs. [Société Générale]
Thomson Brandt	FF 1,500	2004	6/5	100.534	99.05 Reoffered at 98.9%. Noncallable. Fees 2%. [Crédit Commercial de France]
European Investment Bank	£50,000	2001	7/5	101.14	99.60 Noncallable. Fees 1.1%. [Argentaria]
Australian Industry Development Corp.	Aus 150	2004	6/4	99.46	97.30 Noncallable. Fees 2.6%. [Barclays de Zoete Wedd.]
National Australia Bank	Aus 250	1999	6/4	100.35	98.50 Noncallable. Fees 2%. [Hambros Bank]
State Bank of South Australia	Aus 100	1998	6	100.80	99.20 Noncallable. Fees 1.1%. [Barclays de Zoete Wedd.]
Toronto Dominion Bank	Aus 125	1997	5/4	100.65	98.90 Noncallable. Fees 1.1%. Increased from Aus\$100 million. [Hambros Bank]
Equity-Linked					
Bangkok Bank	\$400	2004	open	100	— Coupon indicated or 3 to 20%. Noncallable. Convertible or on demand at 100% plus 2.25% premium. Mandatory conversion in 1997 if stock trades more than 140% of conversion price. Fees 2.25%. Terms to be set by Feb. 14. [Morgan Stanley Int'l.]
Filinvest	\$100	2004	open	100	— Coupon indicated or 3% to 4%. Redemptions from 1996 to yield 2.2% over Treasury Convertible either 100% or 100% plus 2.25% premium. Conversion date is 25 years after 65% in FDC of some prices and 35% in Filinvest Land or a 10 to 12.5% premium. Fees not disclosed. Terms to be set Feb. 17. [Peregrine Securities.]
HongKong China Treasury	\$120	1999	.2	100	— Redemptions at 117% in 1997. Convertible at HK\$51.172 per share, a 10% premium, and HK\$72.829 per dollar. Denominations \$10,000. [Deutsche Securities]
Moeda Corp.	\$200	1998	1/4	100	— Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 20% premium. Fees 2.5%. Warrants to be set Feb. 14. [Deutsche Europe]
Nippon Comsys	\$100	1998	1/4	100	— Noncallable. Each \$10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 20% premium. Fees 2.5%. Terms to be set Feb. 15. [Nikko Europe]
SKL Corp.	\$200	1998	1/4	100	— Noncallable. Each \$10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 20% premium. Fees 2.5%. Terms to be set Feb. 17. [Yamada Int'l.]
Tata Iron & Steel	\$100	1999	2/4	100	— Noncallable. Convertible at 291 rupees per share and of 31,369 rupees per dollar. Fees 2.5%. [CS First Boston.]
Nissen	DM 190	1998	0.875	100	— Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 20% premium. Fees 2.5%. Terms to be set Feb. 16. [Nomura Bank]

BONDS: Roadblocks in the Way of a European Rally

Continued from Page 9

prospect of dollar recovery — especially in Europe — during the year.

Last week, \$2.6 billion of floating-rate notes were issued. The \$300 million offering from Petróleos Mexicanos, or Pemex, the Mexican state-owned oil company, was the most revealing about the strength of underlying demand and the hunger for enhanced returns.

Top-class names like Abbey National, which sold \$1 billion of five-year notes, come to market yielding investors thin returns. Abbey paid 6.25 basis points below the three-month London interbank offered rate, which, for large investors, is still 6 basis points more than they

could earn had they deposited the money at the bid rate.

By contrast, the five-year notes from Pemex — in its first-ever floating-rate issue — offered a hefty yield advantage of 115 basis points. The coupon was set at 100 basis points over three-month Libor and the offering price at a discount of 99.34. J.P. Morgan & Co., the lead manager, said demand for the paper was "exceptionally strong."

As generous as the pricing appears for investors, Pemex established a new low borrowing cost for Mexican names. Morgan said the equivalent cost in fixed-coupon terms works out to a spread over the U.S. government paper of 135 basis points at a time when outstanding

fixed-coupon Mexican debt is trading at a spread of 150 basis points.

Hungry for income also was the selling point in last week's first-ever Eurobond denominated in Greek drachma. The European Investment Bank sold 10 billion drachma (about \$39 million) of 5-year notes carrying a coupon of 17.5 percent. The issue was more than five times oversubscribed, which enabled managers to lower the coupon from the expected 17.75 percent.

The Greek government itself is only floating rate five-year paper in the domestic market — paying 200 basis points over the one-year bill rate, which now is at 19.5 percent, or 21.5 percent in all.

The yield on French bonds, now 9 basis points above German levels, has been oscillating between plus and minus 10 basis points. That is much narrower than the spread of 300 basis points, or 3 percentage points, that had prevailed before France established serious anti-inflation credentials.

— CARL GEWIRTZ

What is worrying for the Bundesbank at present is not the convergence of short-term rates in Europe on the level of DM rates but rather convergence of long-term yields, he says.

Mr. Potts noted that yields on bonds denominated in European Currency Units, at about 0.375 of a percentage point over German levels, have never been so low relative

to yields on mark bonds. "At a time when investors are skeptical about the plausibility of European monetary union, this narrowed spread is a very strong market statement," he said, pointing to an unfavorable long-term outlook for the market.

QVC's statement was released one day before the deadline that Paramount has set for the bids by QVC and its rival, Viacom Inc.

Paramount has said that if neither QVC nor Viacom obtains 50.1 percent of Paramount's stock by midnight Monday under their cash-and-stock offers, then the agreement among the three on bidding procedures will end.

On Friday, Paramount told QVC that it had "grave concerns" that home shopping company might have violated the bidding rules it accepted to conclude the five-month takeover fight. Viacom had complained that QVC was hinting it might shore up its bid by future purchases of QVC stock.

QVC said Sunday that it has made the superior bid and wants to manage Paramount.

New Price Data Will Have Investors on Guard

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Investors in U.S. Treasury bonds, who went through a roller-coaster ride late last week because of one measure of inflation, are bracing for another this week. All eyes, market analysts said, will be on the consumer price index for January.

With the sentiment in the market still one of great uncertainty about how fast interest rates will go up, investors are ultra-sensitive to any sign that inflation may accelerate, and thus that the Federal Reserve Board may see a reason to raise rates again soon.

Investors' touchiness was much in evidence on Friday, when after the producer price index for January was released, bond prices sawed wildly. The PPI's 0.2 percent increase reassured bond investors, but the fact that the core rate, excluding food and energy prices, rose a relatively strong 0.4 percent had the opposite effect.

In addition, the rate for capital goods — including prices for such products as ma-

chinery, heavy trucks and computers — was up 0.6 percent. "That's one sector where you really have inflation pressures building," said Robert Brusca, chief economist at Nikko Securities International Co.

A separate, reassuring sign for bond inves-

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

tors came later in the day when the University of Michigan reported a drop in consumer confidence in February. The Michigan survey index fell to 92.9 from 94.3 in January.

The 30-year Treasury bond gained 14/32

of a point on the day, to 97 30/32, but lost 19 1/32 of a point on the week from 96.41 percent.

The 2-year note's yield was unchanged for the week at 4.40 percent.

Analysts said the market had also been

rushing to digest \$40 billion in new securities auctioned last week in the Treasury's regular quarterly refunding.

This week, "People are going to be focusing on the CPI on Thursday," said Joshua Feinman, vice president and economist at Bankers Trust. He said Bankers Trust economists believe the January consumer price index will be "well behaved," up 0.2 percent, with or without the food and energy components.

Charles Lieberman, director of financial market research at Chemical Securities, called the CPI "the real issue."

"Distributing the refunding would not be a problem if the markets were comfortable with the notion that the Federal Reserve is not going to tighten monetary policy again in the near future," Mr. Lieberman said.

But he contended that another Fed tightening was both needed and likely. As a result, he said, the sale of the new securities to retail investors is sure to take longer than usual, and at higher yields than currently.

Mr. Lieberman said he expects the January CPI to post a 0.4 percent rise and for the core rate to rise 0.3 percent.

Contrary views were numerous.

"Personally, I don't think the Fed will tighten again this quarter," said John Poplos, who manages about \$3.5 billion in fixed-income securities at Delaware Trust.

The price report argues for lower bond yields, said Matthew Alexy, a market strategist at CS First Boston. Crude goods prices, for example, rose 1.3 percent in January while intermediate goods rose just 0.2 percent.

"Gains in crude prices aren't being passed along to the next stage of production," Mr. Alexy said.

Philip Braverman, chief economist of DKB Securities Corp., said the modest gain in producer prices demonstrated that the Fed's rate hike on Feb. 4 "was neither justified nor the beginning of a cyclical rate rise."

Therefore, he said, "bond yields will resume their decline over coming months."

(AP, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder, Reuters)

Economy In U.S. Feels The Chill

By Kenneth N. Gilpin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The seemingly endless freezing weather and the waves of rain, sleet and snow across the United States are hampering output, productivity and sales in businesses from construction to airlines to retail stores.

"In economic terms, we pretty much always ignore the weather," said Donald Ratajczak, director of the economic forecasting project at Georgia State University in Atlanta. "But this winter has been so harsh in so many parts of the country

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday Feb. 11.
(Continued)

Stocks Div Yld 100s High Low Chg Chg
Putmn w/ - 29 24 24 24

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GEA - 87 1304 15 1404 1404 -1

GACB - 23 4359 294 294 1404 -1

GBCB - 32 5314 14 1404 1404 -1

GDM - 14 10679 1404 1404 -1

GNI - 100 313 716 616 416 -1

GTV - 14 7051 294 294 1404 -1

GIII - 20 2092 414 314 376 -1

GJG - 100 313 716 616 416 -1

GZIA - 100 113 716 616 416 -1

GZB - 100 113 716 616 416 -1

GZCA - 100 113 716 616 416 -1

GZCB - 100 113 716 616 416 -1

GZCC - 100 113 716 616 416 -1

GZCD - 100 113 716 616 416 -1

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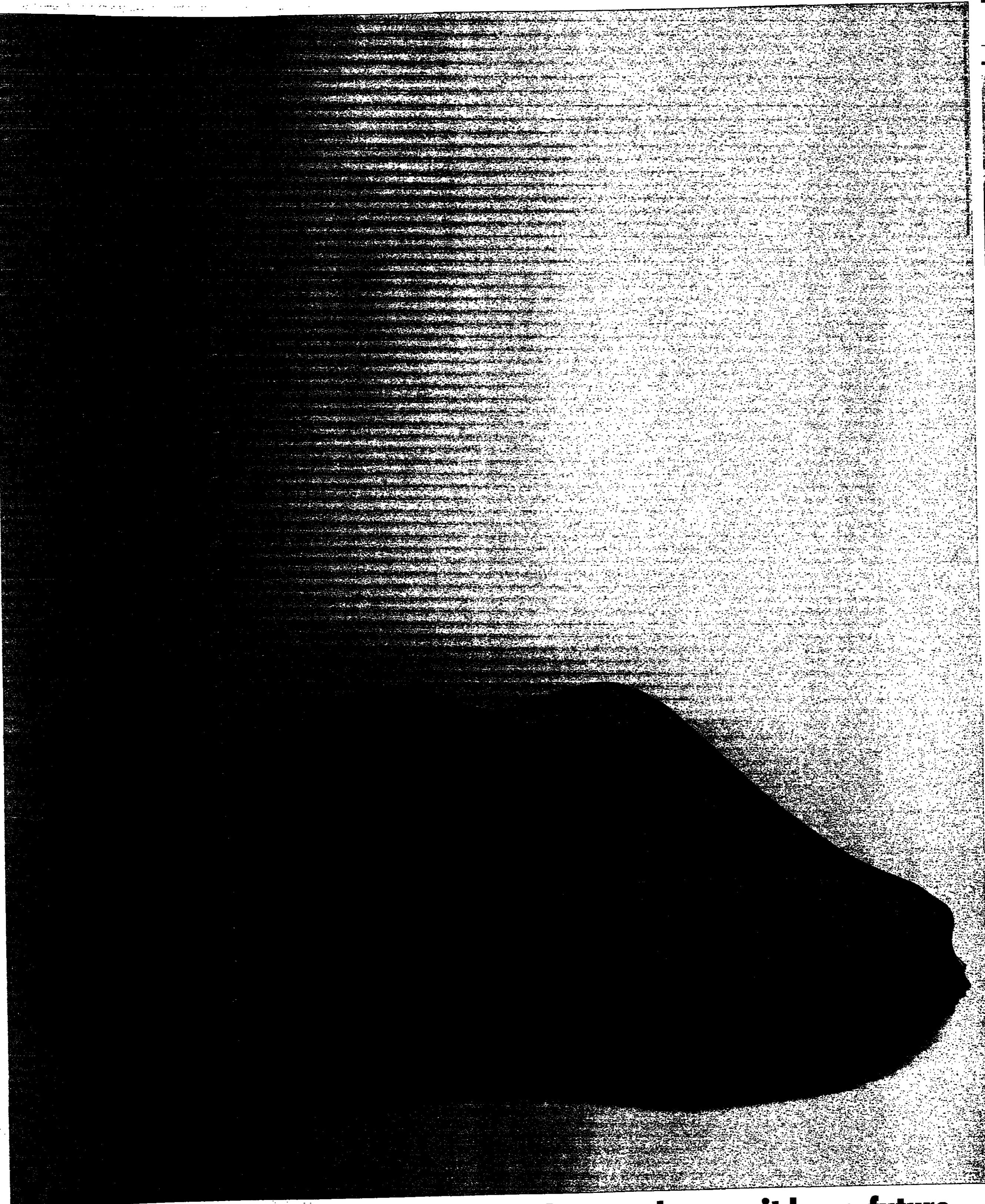
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SPORTS WINTER OLYMPICS

Moe Upsets Aamodt in Downhill For Rare U.S. Alpine Victory

By Angus Phillips

Washington Post Service

LILLEHAMMER — For the first time in a decade, and only the second in Olympic history, an American skier took the top prize Sunday in skiing as Tommy Moe won the gold medal in the downhill with a nerveless run down the icy slopes at Kvitsjell.

His time of 1 minute, 45.75 seconds was four-hundredths of a second faster than that of the silver medalist, Kjetil Andre Aamodt of Norway. The bronze went to Ed Podivinsky of Canada, with a time of 1:45.87.

Patrick Ortlieb of Austria, the defending champion, was fourth in 1:46.01, while fifth went to the five-time World Cup overall champion Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg, who had the No. 1 starting position.

The race was a disaster for 1991 world champion Franz Heineer of Switzerland. The reigning downhill World Cup champion, he lost a ski as he came out of the start, and failed the snow with his ski pole in angry frustration.

Moe, a 23-year-old Alaskan, sped down the course in a style just reckless enough for his first victory in world competition. He was dismissed from the national junior team at 13 for smoking marijuana and put on team probation at 16. But that was all just childhood "experimentation," he said.

Moe became the first U.S. gold medalist in an Olympic downhill event since Bill Johnson won the in Sarajevo 10 years ago. Moe was just half a ski length faster than the home-town favorite, Aamodt, whom he followed to the starting gate. Both had waited nervously on the frosty mountaintop for the course to be cleared after Cary Mullen of Canada skinned off a turn and into the safety netting halfway down.

The cowbells that Norwegian fans clanged raucously after Aa-

moe's run were suddenly quiet, and Moe joined Johnson as the only American men ever to win an Olympic Alpine race.

"I can't believe I skied that well," Moe said. "My goal was to place among the top six, possibly among the top three with a good race."

Aamodt, who stamped his boots and donned a blanket for warmth, was asked later whether the delay had rattled him at all. "Oh," he chuckled. "I don't think I lost more than five-hundredths of a second because of it."

After his splendid run, thousands of flag-waving Norwegians at the base of the run were confident that they had the winner. Aamodt's time was the best of the day by three-tenths of a second.

Their cheers were still echoing when Moe pulled out of the gate, and they grew louder when the American's first split-time popped up on the scoreboard. Moe was 19/100ths of a second slower than Aamodt on the tricky, steep turns at the top.

But the Alaskan had speed left in the bank.

"The split times showed me fourth after the top, but I carried good speed onto the flats after the jumps," he said.

At one point he seemed on the verge of skidding out of control as he caught a ski-edge midway down, but recovered. And Moe conceded,

"On the last jump I went at it too hard. I landed at the very bottom and I thought, 'There's no way you're going to pull this off.'

His parents, who had barely arrived in time to see, danced circles on the sidelines. Moe's father, Tom, a building contractor, said he and his wife, Tyra, had spent 46 hours en route to Norway after air traffic was routed out of New York because of bad weather. They got into Lillehammer at 9:30 Saturday night and forced their way onto a bus for the trip north to the slopes in the morning.

Moe had excellent practice runs this week, ending up with the fourth-best time in the final trial run Saturday. Paul Major, the U.S. Alpine coach, said the whole team



Manuela Di Centa on her way to winning the gold medal in the women's 15-kilometer freestyle.

Moe has visited the medal podium only twice this season on the World Cup tour, both times for bronze medals, once for downhill and once in super-G. But Kvitsjell, a classic downhill course that rewards both technical skiing and the ability to glide, was right for him, he said.

Moe had excellent practice runs this week, ending up with the fourth-best time in the final trial run Saturday. Paul Major, the U.S. Alpine coach, said the whole team

carried high expectations for him:

"We were confident with the way he skied with the weather, with everything," Major said. "There were a lot of smiles last night."

Moe has the chance to add more glory in the super-G and combined downhill events. The combined downhill plays out over two days, and it is a combination of times from one downhill run and one slalom run. The downhill half is Mouday at Kvitsjell, but overall winners

won't be decided until the slalom half of the two-edged event runs Feb. 25 at a tamer course at Hafjell.

The men's super-G is Thursday, and Moe is a strong contender.

Amid his celebrating, Moe seized

the chance to lash back at critics

who ridiculed the U.S. men's ski

team before the Olympics. Sports

Illustrated dubbed the men's skiers

the lead-footed snow-plow brigade.

He said, "but none of it is true. We work hard and we don't deserve to be ridiculed."

That was a whopping 1 minute, 17 seconds better than the silver medalist, Lyubov Egorova of Russia, the dominant skier in the last Olympics with three golds and two silvers. Nina Gavriluk, a Russian who very nearly wasn't picked to start this race, took the bronze by finishing well ahead of Di Centa's more-celebrated countrywoman Stefania Belmondo.

"I had no idea I was leading by so much," Di Centa said. "All I knew was that it was easy for me today."

Despite Di Centa's sunny disposition, fortune has not always treated her kindly. An early marriage failed to last, and in 1992, after a disappointing Olympics, a non-functioning thyroid gland left her feeling perpetually exhausted.

Medication, which she must take daily for the rest of her life, cleared up the problem, and Di Centa has responded with the best season of her career. In the 13 World Cup races leading up to the Olympics, she was on the podium in eight of them.

But Di Centa arrived here in even better form after 10 days of training apart from the Italian team in Livigno, a high-altitude resort in northern Italy where the snow and cold temperatures are similar to those in Norway.

Di Centa is best known in these parts for her rather cryptic relationships with Vegard Ulvang, local cross-country "superhero" and the most eligible bachelor in Norway.

Last year, after Di Centa was photographed hopping into Ulvang's car after a race in nearby Hamar, the Norwegian tabloid newspaper Verdens Gang ran the picture on its front page with the headline, "Ve

gard's Girlfriend."

Neither Ulvang nor Di Centa has bothered to confirm or deny.

So leading questions were hardly in short supply Sunday. Di Centa graciously and cheerfully dodged them all.

Drew Entwistle/Agence France Presse
Lamine Gueye, the only Senegalese athlete in the Olympics, leaving the downhill course in disappointment after missing a gate.

A Former U.S., Former British Skier From Canada Does Estonia Proud

By Ian Thomsen

International Herald Tribune

LILLEHAMMER — His friends were celebrating around him when Connor O'Brien saw the tears in his wife's eyes. He was telling the story of his Olympic comeback to reporters while his friends laughed and hugged one another. But each time he looked up, he looked at her.

She was going to make him cry, too. Intermittently he looked away, before she could.

It isn't often that a story works out just the way you plan it. Connor O'Brien is 33, an investment banker for Merrill-Lynch on Wall Street in New York. The job, by his wife's count, eats up about 120 hours per week. For the last 10 months he also was training to ski in the Olympic downhill. On Sunday afternoon, he finally took off down the mountain, in the uniform of his mother's country, desperately chasing after his shadow.

O'Brien was born in Montreal and refers to himself as a Canadian, but on Sunday, he represented Estonia. His mother is Estonian. The idea of him competing again had come from her. Estonia had won independence from the former

Soviet Union, and her son was still young enough. Why didn't she ski for her country in the Olympics?

His first reaction was to remind her that it wasn't so easy, that he had retired from skiing in 1985. She phoned the Estonian ski federation, which rarely produces Alpine skiers. If he could recover enough form to satisfy himself, that would be fantastic for them.

He began training last spring as if it was going to happen. Even if the bureaucracy prevented him from skiing in the Olympics, he figured, it wouldn't hurt to be in competition shape again. He aimed for eight workouts a week, sometimes at 6 A.M., other times 10 P.M. In between the traveling and the 15-hour workdays, he would sleep four hours and get out of bed to train for the Olympics before his first business meeting. It sounded silly whenever he tried to explain it.

"I'm glad he did it," said his wife, Louise O'Brien, before the race began. "It was a lot of work, but he loves the skiing. I could see the life coming back in him."

"It rejuvenated me," he said, seated beside her. "I became really excited about it."

It only figures that the more heart he put into it, the more desperate they both became to make it happen. There were so many bureaucracies and hassles that he couldn't begin to describe it all. The truth is that they knew it was possible, because O'Brien had already represented three countries internationally. The basic Olympic rule is that your country recognizes you with a passport.

He finished 33d in the 1984 Olympic downhill while skiing for Britain with thanks to his father, who was born and raised in Belfast. He represented the United States in international meets — with no one bothered to check his citizenship — while attending Middlebury College in Vermont on a ski scholarship. And he skied for Canada in World Cup events until 1985, when surgery to both shoulders convinced him to retire and go to business school.

In the realm of details was to achieve a world ranking. He had to complete two races this season in order to qualify; for the Olympics. He arrived at a Europa Cup event in Val Gardena, Italy, two months ago, and took off on his first training run. He recalled that there were

camel bumps about two-thirds of the way down.

"But they've changed the line from how it used to be," he said. "The way it is now, you have to take off on the second bump and clear the third. You have to go 151 feet to do that. I went a lot further than 151 feet."

The two short ribs in his back snapped off where they meet the spine. He was carried down the hill on a stretcher. All of his effort wasted at the start...

A doctor told him it was possible to ski with broken ribs, but that he would have to go light on the painkillers in order to pass the drug tests. Two days after the accident, taking the long, slow line around the bumps and tucking like a warped coat-hanger, he qualified for the Olympics.

"The Canadians have really helped me, but it's still been a lot of work," he said.

"There are all kinds of things you have to get done. I needed to acquire 14 different pieces of equipment. My downhill suit from 1985 was obsolete; it's slower than the ones they're using now. I needed a helmet, goggles, the right poles, ski boots, bindings. Today they have these

binding plates that you use. You may take it for granted, but I had to get all of these things together, and they've all got to be fitted right."

He said this Friday night, less than two days before the Olympic race. He was found sitting in a chair with his hands pressed together, mentally steering himself down the course.

The practice runs here were his first since the ribs had healed. He was not coming here expecting a great performance, the kind to invoke celebrations. He had visited Estonia just a week before, giving interviews, meeting the people, seeing his mother's country for the first time. She herself has not returned since 1944, when her family escaped after the war. Fifty years later, here he was.

A Canadian company had custom-made a ski suit for him to wear, in stripes of turquoise and white. He remembers a technician looking at his bindings at the bottom, but he can't recall if they were actually inspected. He was 52d of the 55 skiers entered. The medals had been decided — the bronze was going to Edward Podivinsky, a fellow Canadian, a friend of friends — when his breath appeared in a cloud and the last amateur pushed him self through it and down the mountain.

Approaching the second turn, he felt the right ski leave him. His bare boot was skidding on the snow. He slid on his back down the hill for some time and into a soft mesh fence. The second turn.

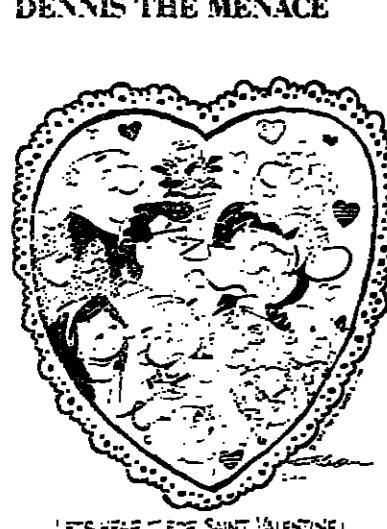
An hour later he was at the bottom of the course, speaking to reporters. They had never heard of any skier representing four nations. It was quite a story. He explained that he had refastened the ski and skied across to a lift and ridden a chair to the bottom of the hill. Not five paces behind him the Canadian were celebrating the bronze medal of Podivinsky, 23. Louise Anne O'Brien was crying as she waited near her husband.

"I have paid in my time," Podivinsky said to a larger circle of reporters, a victory wreath cradled in his arm; his skin was dotted against his shoulder for the cameras.

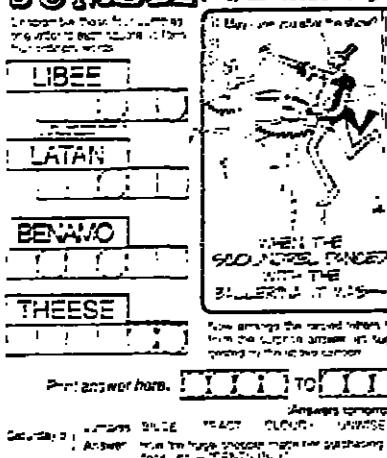
"I have been paying my dues for a long time. I've put all of it into competition and now it's paid off for me."

He went on like this, oblivious to the couple behind his right shoulder, embracing as if they were one, until her tears became his.

DENNIS THE MENACE



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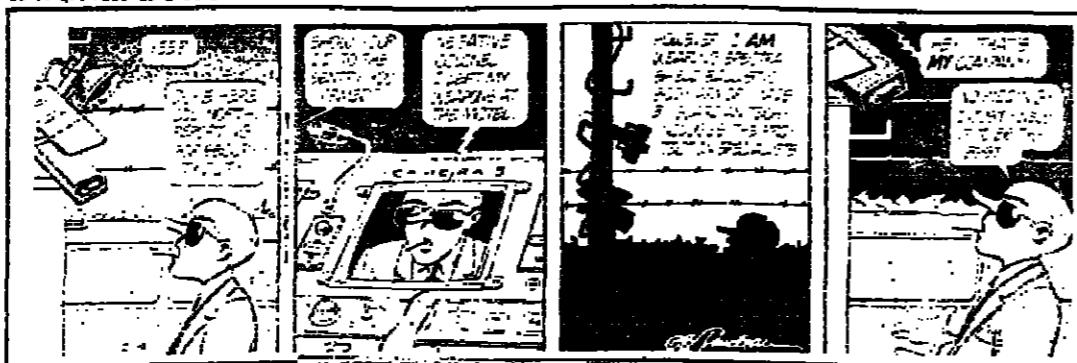
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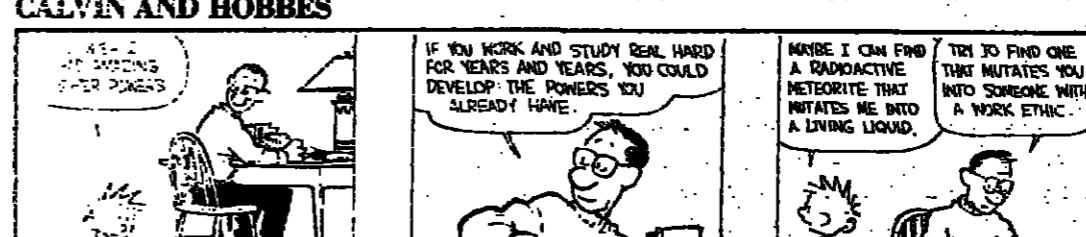
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OLYMPIC NOTEBOOK

Ru

...the last of the 100th anniversary of the Winter Olympics. The games were held in Salt Lake City, Utah, from February 7 to 24, 2002. The opening ceremony was held on February 8, and the closing ceremony on February 24. The games featured 86 countries and territories, with a total of 1,500 athletes participating. The United States won the most medals, with 30 gold, 21 silver, and 20 bronze. The second-place team was Canada, with 26 gold, 17 silver, and 14 bronze. The third-place team was Germany, with 18 gold, 14 silver, and 12 bronze. The games were a success, with record-breaking attendance and positive reviews from athletes and spectators alike.

SPORTS WINTER OLYMPICS

Hackl Breaks Mark In Seeking Historic Gold in Men's Luge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LILLEHAMMER — Germany's defending men's luge champion, Georg Hackl, took a step Sunday toward Olympic history in one of the most dangerous sports at the Lillehammer Winter Games.

After taking a lead of one hundredth-of-a-second over Austrian Markus Prock after the first two runs of the singles event, the stocky Bavarian is in a position to become the first man to win two Olympic gold medals in the individual event.

The 27-year-old Hackl picked a good line down the Hunderfossen track to finish the first run in a track record of 50.296 seconds, just four thousandths of a second ahead of Prock, the silver medalist at the 1992 Albertville Games.

The Berchtesgaden soldier, who first took up the sport at school at the age of 11, clocked 50.560 in the second run to extend his slim lead with an aggregate time of 1 minute, 40.856. The racers face the final two runs on Monday.

Frook went down the second run in 50.566 for an aggregate 1:40.866. Hans-Uwe Arndt, Ziegeleer was third in 1:41.042.

Duncan Kennedy, the U.S. luger beaten by neo-Nazis while training last October in Oberhof, Germany, finished the day's two runs in fourth place.

Two of the skinheads who attacked him were arrested and subsequently convicted, one receiving a sentence of three years in prison and the other getting one year.

Kennedy's time of 1:41.220 seconds was just 0.364 seconds off that of Hackl.

Kennedy finished the first of the two runs in sixth place, but felt more comfortable the second turnaround, as he improved his position by two notches.

"I got some of my nerves out of the way the second time," he said. "And I took a few more risks. There's one curve — we call it the 13th, because it can be bad luck — in which I made a little bit of a loop, which cost me some time. I made an adjustment the second time around."

Luge competitions are often decided by a few thousandths of a second. Although Hackl is a seasoned competitor he will still need to look for perfection every time.

member of the track on Monday to clinch his place in luge history.

No man has ever won two golds in the singles since the sport was first introduced to the Games in 1984, although Steffen Martin-Walter, from what was then East Germany, achieved the feat in the women's events in 1984 and 1988.

After winning a silver medal at the 1988 Calgary Games, Hackl will rate as the most successful Olympic luger ever if he can keep his nerve on Monday.

The affable Bavarian, who has a penchant for German beer, seemed to be showing little signs of pressure.

Asked if he might have problems sleeping on Sunday night before the big day, Hackl said: "I have no problems so far. I'm not sure about tonight. Let's just see what surprises tomorrow brings."

(Reuters, NYT)



Paul Vassil/Agence France Presse

Johann Olav Koss of Norway racing toward his world record of 6 minutes, 34.96 seconds in the 5,000-meter competition.

Slovakia Stuns Sweden With 4-4 Draw in Hockey

The Associated Press

LILLEHAMMER — Roman Kontsek scored with 5:48 left to give Slovakia a 4-4 draw with Sweden in ice hockey on Sunday.

Sweden won the world championship in 1987, 1991 and 1992 and finished second in 1990 and 1993.

But the Olympics have been a different story. In the Winter Games, Sweden has finished better than third just twice, with silver medals in 1928 and 1964.

It is seeded second in the Olympics, but it needed a big save from goalie Rikard Almgren on a deflected, bouncing shot with one second left to keep from losing.

Slovakia, which split from Czechoslovakia on Jan. 1, 1993, has only two players from the Czechoslovak team that won the bronze medal in 1992. It is seeded 12th in the 12-team field because only the Czech Republic was allowed to compete in last spring's world championships that determined the top 11 seeds. Slovakia got the last berth in a qualifying tournament.

Former National Hockey League players were instrumental in three goals.

Sweden's 100, who spent six seasons with Calgary, made it 1-0 on a power play 7:42 into the game. After Bratislav Janec tied the game at 11:51, the former Montreal star Mats Naslund stole the puck to set up Patrik Juhlin's goal 23 seconds later.

Miroslav Satan tied the game 11 seconds into the second period, and Peter Stastny, the 17th leading scorer in NHL history, made it 3-2 on a 12-meter (40-foot) slapshot at 3:29. But goals by Roger Hanson and Kenny Jonsson put Sweden ahead, 4-3, nine minutes into the third period.

Oto Hascak set up the tying goal with a pass from the slot. Kontsek quickly fired an 8-meter (25-foot) wrist shot from the right side over the left glove of Almgren.

The Slovaks nearly won when Lubomir Kohnik's bouncing shot with four seconds left hit Almgren's pad and fell in front of the crease. The goalie looked behind him, then found the puck in front and fell on it with one second remaining.

United States 4, France 4: France's goaltender, Perri Ylonen, misplayed long shots by Peter Laviolette and Brian Robson in the final 9 minutes, enabling the United States to salvage a draw.

Although three officials' decisions went against them, the Americans still controlled the game until three turnovers let France take a 4-3 third-period lead.

The U.S. goalie, Mike Dunham, made only 10 saves, but his three best came in the final two minutes with France on a power play. Dunham hung his head and stood motionless as the goal as the final horn sounded and defenseman Brett Hauer slammed his stick against the boards.

At the other end, Ylonen bashed his stick against the ice and his teammates congratulated him for his 28-save performance. Ylonen, however, could only remember his last glove of Almgren.

Orlando temporarily halted the Canadians with a goal in the third, but Nedved capped the scoring with his second goal at 14:58.

(With Saturday's matches:

Canada 7, Italy 2; Canada routed Italy behind two goals each by Petr Nedved and Chris Kontsek. Kontsek scored back-to-back during a four-goal spurt in the second period for the fourth-seeded Canadians. Nedved had an assist to go with his goals.

The Italians, seeded eighth, kept the pressure on goalie Andrei Zuev. It finally paid off as Norway's best player, Espen Knutsen, drilled a perfect cross-ice pass to Marius Reith. Reith faked Zuev to the ice and scored into an open net at 18:19 and connected.

Canada got lucky a few times, too. Mark Astley's slapshot veered left of the net and skidded around the boards before Todd Hishko dumped it in for a 4-1 advantage.

The Italians then scored into the open net, but the goal was disallowed on an interference penalty to Gennaro Orlando.

Canada took a 6-1 lead into the final period on Kontsek's goals.

Orlando temporarily halted the Canadians with a goal in the third, but Nedved capped the scoring with his second goal at 14:58.

With Saturday's matches:

Germany 4, Austria 3; Germany rallied with three goals in the third period for the victory in Lillehammer. The Austrians, seeded ninth, led 2-1 on Marty Dallman's goal early in the third before costly penalties unraveled their attack.

Benoit Doucet and Wolfgang Kummer started Germany's come-

back by scoring 22 seconds apart for a 3-2 lead.

With just three Austrians on the ice, Thomas Brandstetter put fifth-seeded Germany up 4-2 with four minutes remaining. Manfred Muehl received a 10-minute misconduct and Engelbert Lindner was penalized for roughing, leaving the Austrians unrepresented.

Russia 5, Norway 1: In Gjovik, the Russian hockey remained the mystery it was in the days of the old Soviet Union as a team of Olympic rookies struggled before winning. Russia succeeded the Soviet and Unified teams that won the last three gold medals and eight of 10.

It led 2-0 just 3:27 into its first game but outplayed Norway only slightly after that.

The top-seeded Russia is an enigma again in these Games, its first as an independent republic, with no players having Olympic experience.

It did little to quiet talk of its vulnerability, although it may have coasted against 11th-seeded Norway.

Ravil Grushanov got the first goal when he circled behind the net and tucked the puck into the right side. Sergei Berezhnoi made it 2-0.

Then Norway came alive as it

kept the pressure on goalie Andrei Zuev. It finally paid off as Norway's best player, Espen Knutsen, drilled a perfect cross-ice pass to Marius Reith. Reith faked Zuev to the ice and scored into an open net at 18:19 and connected.

Finland 3, Czech Republic 1: Finland, behind a stellar performance by its goaltender, Jarmo Myllys, got the Olympics off to a rolling start with an upset of the Czech Republic in the first competition of the Games.

The Czechs, seeded third, are a media favorite in the 12-team tournament. But they were dominated by the opening face-off by the Finns, known more for their goal-tending and defense than scoring ability.

A small, partisan crowd in Hakon Hall in Lillehammer chanted and waved blue-and-white flags as Finland led 2-0 in the opening period on goals by Timo Jutula and Jaanne Oijonen. The puck slipped through Myllys' legs and off his pad on Kimi Keskitalo's goal that pulled the Czechs to 2-1 late in the period.

Sami Kapainen gave seventh-seeded Finland a 3-1 edge in the second period, and the score held up.

The old Olympic record of 6:44.63, set by Sweden's Tomas Gustafson, had stood since the 1988 Games in Calgary, the only other Olympics skated indoors.

Storl delighted the home fans with his record, his personal best by nearly two seconds. After the Dutch contender Falko Zandstra — the 1992 silver medalist — faltered and two Zambonis cleaned the ice, Storl, who got his first pair of speed skates as a Christmas present at age 8, gave the Norwegian fans a golden gift.

The Norwegians traditionally have dominated the Olympic 5,000, winning 18 of 39 medals and seven of 13 golds from 1924 to 1980. But they had been without a 5,000 medal since 1980 until Geir Karlstad won the gold at the 1992 Games.

Koss has held the 5,000 world record since February 1991, lowering his own mark for the fifth time Sunday. He was a disappointing fifth in the 1992 Games, skated just a week after he had had surgery on his pancreas. He rebounded with a gold in the 1,500 and silver in the 10,000.

SKATER: 2 'Strong Personalities' Will Share Space

Confirmed from Page 1

Olympics," said Evi Scotold, who coaches Kerrigan. "You've got to do what you've got to do."

Harding's former husband, Jeff Gillooly, has pleaded guilty to helping plan the clubbing attack on Kerrigan on Jan. 6 at the national championships. Gillooly has said that Harding knew of the plan and gave the final go-ahead. An investigative panel established by the figure skating association has said that "reasonable grounds" exist to believe Harding knew of the plan to harm Kerrigan. Those must be chilling thoughts to Kerrigan.

"It's a unique situation," Scotold said. "It's very, very taxing for everyone. She looks awfully strong to me. She's very determined. She's here to do what she set out to do all along. She'll concentrate and forget about all the other stuff."

Maybe. But Kerrigan appeared to be annoyed early in her practice. Someone said she appeared to have trouble getting into the rink. Then Mahlon Bradley, the figure skating team doctor, complained about photographers using cameras with flashes.

"She's trying to find a moment of silence," said Tanger. "Apparently that moment of silence, and a little mobility, is in the village."

A contingent of Olympic and skating officials and skating teammates, including Brian Boitano, showed up Sunday to lend Kerrigan support, saying hello, applauding her jumps.

Chelsea Clinton chatted with Boitano and Kurt Browning, the four-time world champion from Canada, who was taken to meet Kerrigan after practice.

Clearly, Kerrigan is America's sweetheart. Many think Harding has more of a burden to overcome.

Meanwhile, Harding has until March 7 to respond to a notice of a disciplinary hearing before the U.S. Figure Skating Association.

"We are agreeing with the USOC on the resolution of this situation," Ferguson said. "We are continuing with our own investigation, and she will have a chance to respond."

Until then, Harding will have to settle their differences in a more accustomed forum — the rink.

In terms of the settlement, the committee has deferred any disciplinary action against Harding to the U.S. Figure Skating Association, which conducted its own investigation and found last week that grounds existed to call her conduct into question.

The association gave Harding 30 days to prepare a defense and

drop a suit in which she charged the Olympic committee with interfering with her right to compete in the Olympics and asked for \$25 million in damages.

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The association gave Harding 30 days to prepare a defense and

drop a suit in which she charged the Olympic committee with interfering with her right to compete in the Olympics and asked for \$25 million in damages.

As a result, the Olympic committee scheduled its own procedural review, culminating with a Feb. 15 hearing in Oslo. At that point, Harding objected, claiming that notice of just eight days both denied her enough time to prepare an adequate defense and disrupted her training. To delay the hearing, her lawyers went into court, seeking a restraining order. After hours of deliberations, the two sides resolved their immediate differences.

[Harding "realizes that it is a real critical situation," her coach Diane Rawlinson said in an interview in Sunday's Oregonian newspaper in Portland that was reported by Reuters.

[She knows there will be people who are really behind her and that there will be those who don't like her," Rawlinson said.

[She said Harding would leave

Tuesday for Lillehammer Tuesday

and was skating exceptionally well.

"Her jumps are big, her spins are fast," Rawlinson said.]

Russian Pairs Rank 1st, 2d, 4th

The Associated Press

HAMAR — Ekaterina Gordeeva and Sergei Grinkov of Russia, the 1988 gold medalists in pairs skating, won the technical program Sunday night, finishing just ahead of their teammates the 1992 Olympic champions — Natasha Mishukova and Artur Dmitriev.

Team officials said Leopold would remain at the Games because they were satisfied he had harmed no one.

The heavy snowfalls have left only one meter showing of the two-meter fence protecting the railway tracks, and spectators arriving by train have been jumping the fence rather than crossing the track by the bridge.

"With all the trains arriving in Lillehammer these days, we are afraid that there could be an accident if people do not bother to use the bridge," said a police constable, Arne Ostfelder.

The youngest competitor here, 16-year-old Johnny Albersen of Denmark, got a shock when he found he was entered in the down-hill.

"It must have been a misunderstanding," said Albersen, who has never skied a downhill.

Alpine officials got him switched to the giant slalom.

Several people fainted in the crush of bodies as the crowd of 40,000 gathered for the opening ceremony. Another person broke a leg falling on the icy path back down to town.

"There were too many people at the last minute and quite a few didn't make it in time for the opening," said Aune, the spokesman for the organizers said.

He said the last spectators got into the arena an hour after the start.

A gang of pickpockets has moved in on the pedestrian precinct in Lillehammer, the police said after they had received about 20 reports of stolen wallets.

"Everything indicates that this

Roads Clear, Trains on Time, Drivers Sleepy

The Associated Press

Brassieur and Eisler, bronze medalists in 1992, skated last to gypsy music. Their excellent lift and split double twist earned them a 5.9 for technical merit from the Canadian judge, who had them first overall.

"In '92, we were sitting in the</

SPORTS WINTER OLYMPICS

Happily, Sadly, Games Begin

By Christine Brennan

Washington Post Service
LILLEHAMMER — As sprawling snowflakes fell softly in the twilight of a cold winter's day, the XVIth Winter Games, the first on the new, two-year Olympic cycle, opened in a frozen sea of colors, sights, sounds and emotions.

It was a ceremony in which time blissfully stood still and the outside world was kept — mostly — away.

Not once in the two-hour festivities Saturday did anyone mention Nancy Kerrigan or Tonya Harding, the two U.S. figure skaters involved in the most spectacular controversy in Olympic history.

Kerrigan watched the event on television — her coaches said they didn't want her standing on her recovering right knee for hours in the cold — while Harding was still in Portland, Oregon, packing her bags and practicing in seclusion.

Without them, the Games still managed to get off to a fine start on their 16-day run through this frosty lakeside valley. The venues had been ready for months; the snow is deep and omnipresent; the townspersons perhaps the most accomodating in memory.

But, for all this happiness, there was a sad contrast. When the small delegation from Bosnia entered the arena, the second-loudest cheer (to that for the team from Norway) rang out from the 40,000 spectators gathered at the base of the ski jump.

Minutes later, the International Olympic Committee's president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, quieted the crowd with an unprecedented appeal, a reminder of the tragedy of war-torn Sarajevo, the site of the 1984 Winter Olympics.

After asking everyone to stand for a moment of silence for Bosnia, Samaranch said, "Please stop fighting. Please stop killing. Drop your guns."

Sarajevo was a beautiful Olympic host 10 years ago, even by the winter wonderland that Lilleham-

mer was Saturday. Now, wood from the figure skating arena is being used to make coffins, and the stadium where the Opening Ceremonies was held has been turned into a cemetery.

[Samaranch will leave for the besieged Bosnian capital on Monday, a senior Olympic source said Sunday, Reuters reported.]

[Samaranch has long said he hoped to take a delegation to Sarajevo as a gesture of solidarity during the Lillehammer Games. The source said he planned to return to Lillehammer by Thursday.]

Lillehammer, for such a cold place — at midmorning, the temperature was minus 18 centigrade (zero Fahrenheit), the air bitterly cold and dry — was remarkably warm and hospitable.

Spectators cheerfully pulled on white ponchos to resemble snowflakes and create a stark picture for the cameras overhead. People were standing everywhere, in the aisles, on hillsides — just to get a peek at the show.

The procession of 69 nations at the Opening Ceremonies was a joyful celebration of all the change that has come over the world the past several years.

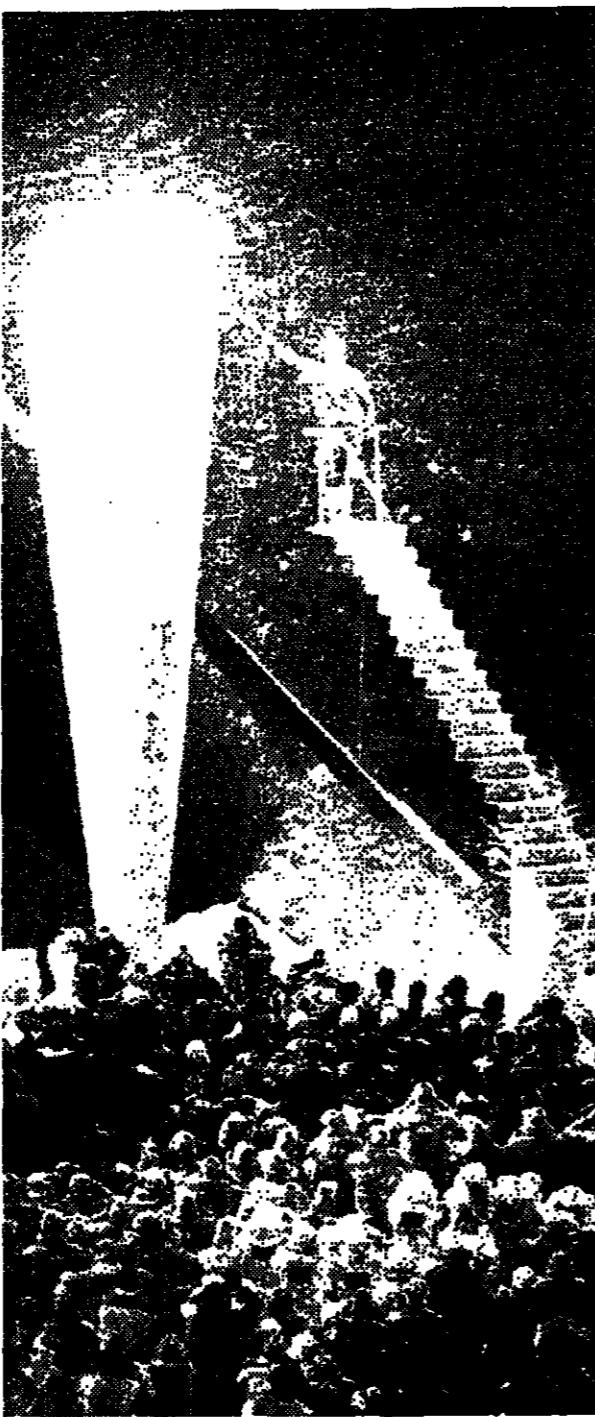
There was the figure skater Misha Smirnina, a former Russian Jew who escaped religious persecution, pumping his gloved fist and carrying the flag of Israel into the Winter Olympics for the very time.

There was Surya Bonaly, the French figure skater who could become the first black woman to win the Olympic gold medal in her event, bundled up and waving wildly to the crowd.

There were the rich and famous: Prince Albert carried Monaco's flag, King Harald V of Norway declared the Games open and Hillary Rodham Clinton sat near him, heading an American delegation.

The athletes came in after the traditional show of local and national folklore. Skydivers dropped from the blue sky bearing a huge red-white-and-blue Norwegian flag, while a traditional song echoed throughout the arena and the adjacent wooded hillside.

Reindeer-drawn sleighs, Norwegian folk fiddlers and a flurry of skiers and ski jumpers led the way for traditional dances, who filled the snowy floor with a Christmas-like scene. At the foot of the ski jump, Norway's 400-member Children's Choir formed the five inter-



Crown Prince Haakon of Norway lighting the Olympic flame.

connecting blue, yellow, black, green and red rings that are the symbol of the Olympics.

After the show and the athletes came the entrance of the Olympic flame. The veteran ski jumper Stein Gruben, a tall replacement for Ole Gunnar Fjeldstad, who had suffered a mild concussion in a fall during practice two days earlier, sped down the jump, flew into the now-darkened sky and made a per-

fect — albeit a bit short — landing with the five-foot torch.

Gruben handed the torch to Catherine Nottingen, a 19-year-old cross-country skier and guide from Bergen, Norway, who is nearly blind.

Nottingen made the last pass to Crown Prince Haakon, who touched the torch to the Olympic cauldron, signifying the beginning of another Olympic Games.

TV Schedules and Events On Monday and Tuesday

Monday's Events

All times are GMT
Alpine Skiing — Men's combined downhill, 1000.
Cross-Country Skiing — Men's 30-kilometer freestyle, 930.
Nordic Combined — Norway, 1400; Czech Republic vs. Austria, 1530; Russia vs. Finland, 1900.
Luge — Men's singles, third and fourth runs, 0900.
Speedskating — Men's 500 meters, 1300.

Monday's TV

EUROPE

All times are local

Austria — ORF: 0600-0950, 0950-1555, 2015-2100, 2230-2330.

Britain — BBC2: 1415-1550, 2000-2100, 2315-2355.

Bulgaria — BNT/Channel 1: 1200,

1400, 1700-1740, 1915-1945; Channel 2: 2055-2330, 0030-0100.

Croatia — HRT/HITV2: 1450-1710, 2230-0030.

Cyprus — CYBC: 1715-1745, 2230-2300.

Czech Republic — CTV/Channel 1: 1405-1530, 1945-2015, 2300-0005; Channel 2: 1715-2000, 2000-2230.

Denmark — DR: 1020-1433, 1450-1730, 2130-2215.

Estonia — ETV: 1125-1345, 1430-1500, 1915-1945, 2145-2330.

Finland — TV1: 1105-1605, 2055-2330.

France — FR2: 0855-1020, 1025-1050, 1050-1200, 1205-1230; FR3: 1430-1455, 1500-1740; FR4: 0800-0950; FR5: 0950-1730, 2100-2145.

Greece — ETI: 0830-0900, 1700-1800; ET2: 1915-1945.

Hungary — MTV/Channel 1: 1515-1600; Channel 2: 1905-2050, 2205-2235.

Iceland — RUV: 0830-1130, 1255-1400, 1825-1855, 2135-2345.

Ireland — RAI: 0855-1300; RA2: 2415-2430; RA3: 1730-1800, 2050-2145.

Italy — RAI: 0855-1300; RA2: 2415-2430; RA3: 1730-1800, 2050-2145.

Lithuania — LRT: 1125-1400, 2130-2150.

Luxembourg — CLT: Highlights on evening news, 1900-2000.

Macedonia — MKRTV/Channel 1: 0855-1130, 1255-1420; Channel 2: 0925-1200, 1355-1830; Channel 3: 0855-1130, 1255-1420.

Malta — TMC/IT: 1000-1300; 1315-1400; TMG/IT: 1000-0300.

Norway — NRK: 0800-1750, 2000-2400; TV2: 1845-1900.

Poland — TVP/PR1: 0950-1100, 1830-1855, 2200-2300; PR2: 1105-1300, 1805-1725, 1905-2000; 0005-0105.

Portugal — TV2: 2300-2320; RTP1: 1100-1120.

Romania — RTV/Channel 1: 1200-1230, 1300-1600, 1615-1945, 0830-0100; Channel 2: 2055-2330.

Russia — RTO: 1225-1500, 1830-1915, 2155-2300; RTR: 1250-1400, 1555-1700, 1705-1715, 1715-1745.

Slovakia — RSTV: 1100-1200, 1225-1300.

Slovenia — RTV: 1200-1300, 1800-1900.

Spain — CYBC: 1530-1600, 2030-2100, 0030-0100.

Cross Country Skiing — Women's Super G, 1400.

Figure Skating — Pairs, Freestyle event, 1900.

Freestyle Skiing — Men's and Women's Moguls Elimination, 1130.

Ice Hockey — Sweden vs. Italy, 1400; United States vs. Slovakia, 1630; Canada vs. France, 1900.

Luge — Women's Singles, First and Second Runs, 0900.

NORTH AMERICA

All times are EST

Canada — CTV: 0630-0800, 1330-1700, 2000-2200.

United States — CBS: 0700-0900, 2000-2300, 0037-0137; TNT: 1300-1800.

Mexico — Televisa: 0700-1100, 1700-1900, 2330-2400.

Tuesday's Events

All times are GMT

Alpine Skiing — Women's Super G, 1400.

Cross Country Skiing — Women's 5 km Classical, 0900.

Figure Skating — Pairs, Freestyle event, 1900.

Freestyle Skiing — Men's and Women's Moguls Elimination, 1130.

Ice Hockey — Sweden vs. Italy, 1400.

Luge — Women's Singles, First and Second Runs, 0900.

NORTH AMERICA

All times are EST

Austria — ORF: 0600-1500, 2015-2150, 2210-2230.

Britain — BBC2: 1415-1500, 1630-1730, 2130-2155.

Bulgaria — RBT: 1130-1400, 1915-1945, 2130-2150.

Croatia — HRT/HITV2: 1510-2000, 2150-2200.

Denmark — DR: 1020-1433, 1450-1730, 2130-2215.

Estonia — ETV: 1125-1345, 1430-1500, 1915-1945, 2145-2330.

Finland — YLE/TV1: 1115-1355; TV2: 1900-1930, 2200-0035.

France — FR2: 0855-1255; FR3: 1430-1740, 1935-2330; FR5: 1005-1155.

Greece — ETI: 0830-0900, 1200-1300, 2345-2350; ET2: 1915-1945.

Hungary — MTV/Channel 1: 1207-1337, 2005-2100, 2230-0035.

Iceland — RITV: 0930-1200, 1825-2000, 2215-2235, 2345-2355.

Italy — RA2: 0855-1235, 0115-0300; RA3: 1455-1800.

Lithuania — RFT: 1125-1230, 2130-2150.

Luxembourg — CLT: Highlights on evening news, 1900-2000.

Macedonia — MKRTV/Channel 1: 0855-1130, 1335-1630, 1715-1830, 1825-1920, 2230-2300; Channel 2: 0925-1030, 1635-1830, 1920-2000.

Malta — TMC/IT: 1000-1300, 1325-1400, 1500-1900.

Monaco — RTO: 1225-1500, 1830-1915, 2130-2150.

Norway — NRK: 2000-2400, TV2: 1845-1900, 2130-2230.

Poland — TVP/PR1: 0950-1100, 1830-1855, 2200-2300; PR2: 1105-1225, 1805-1725, 1905-2100, 0005-0105.

Portugal — RTP1: 1200-1300, 1800-1900, 2100-2200; RTP2: 1200-1300, 1800-1900, 2100-2200.

Romania — RAI: 1125-1345, 1430-1500, 1915-1945, 2145-2330.

Russia — RTO: 1225-1500, 1830-1915, 2130-2150, 2230-2300; RTR: 1250-1430, 2125-2255, 2320-2400.

Slovakia — STV/SK: 1000-0830, 1330-1500, 1730-1900, 2130-2200.

Slovenia — RTV: 1200-1300, 1805-1900, 2005-0125.</

MONDAY SPORTS

No Magic, Larry or Michael, But a New Galaxy of All-Stars

By Clifton Brown

New York Times Service

MINNEAPOLIS — Patrick Ewing remembers being at National Basketball Association All-Star Games in past seasons, sitting next to Michael Jordan and Larry Bird, and playing against Magic Johnson.

This year, Ewing looked across the locker room after practice and saw Shaquille O'Neal, Alonzo Mourning and Kenny Anderson.

Call it inevitable, call it different, but the NBA's most glamorous weekend has been injected with an influx of new blood.

When the NBA All-Star Game is played Sunday at the Target Center in Minneapolis, 10 of the 24 players in uniform will be making their first All-Star appearance.

Not only has the league had to adjust, but so have the fans. The same people who used to want eagerly for Jordan and Johnson to win now lobbies are now waiting for O'Neal and Shawn Kemp.

Only astute fans were able to recognize players like Latrell Sprewell and Mookie Blaylock before they slipped by without being noticed.

Why so many new faces at the All-Star Game this season? Just as the Chicago Bulls were forced to adjust when Jordan put down his sneakers for a pair of baseball spikes, the league has adjusted without Jordan, Johnson and Bird. And judging by the enthusiasm shown by fans in Minneapolis this weekend, the public is ready to embrace a new wave of stars.

"I think it shows the league itself is strong," said Blaylock, the Atlanta Hawks' point guard, who is a first-time All-Star. "Guys like Magic, Bird, and Michael did a great job, but it couldn't go on forever. You can't have the same guys coming to All-Star Games for 20 years. So, this

8 NBA Teams To Play Games Abroad in Fall

The Associated Press

MINNEAPOLIS — Eight National Basketball Association teams will play exhibition games in Europe and Latin America in October, the league's deputy commissioner said.

The official, Russ Granik, said that Atlanta, Charlotte, Golden State, Houston, the Los Angeles Clippers, Miami, San Antonio and Seattle would meet in the games from Oct. 18-29.

The Warriors and Hornets will play a pre-season game in Paris on Oct. 18, starting the slate of games on foreign soil. The Warriors also will play on Oct. 21 against a Barcelona team in Barcelona, and the Hornets will face Bologna in Italy the same night.

The Hawks and Heat are scheduled to meet in Bayamon, Puerto Rico, on Oct. 23. In Mexico City, a two-day, four-team tournament will be held Oct. 28-29 between the Rockets, Clippers, Spurs and Sonics.

It. And I think people see that these new guys can play."

Certainly, that has already been proved this season. Kemp and Gary Payton, Seattle's All-Star point guard, have led the SuperSonics to the league's best record.

Sprewell has led the Warriors to a 27-20 record, despite a season-ending knee injury to Tim Hardaway.

But no other player coming into the league has had an impact as great as O'Neal's. With his success-

ful career in rap music and a role in an coming movie entitled "Blue Chipz," O'Neal has become a basketball player/entertainer.

Saturday was a typical scene. After practice, most of the East's players got on the team bus and headed for the hotel. But O'Neal, talking on a cellular phone, had a stretch limousine waiting at the back door, perhaps ready to take him to a rehearsal for Saturday night, when he was to perform at a party with his rap group, Shaq Diesel.

Rider Is Dunk Champ

Mark Price wowed the crowd with his shooting accuracy, Isiah Rider stunned it with a slight-of-hand a dunk and Anfernee Hardaway impressed it in a losing cause, the Associated Press reported from Minneapolis.

Price won the 3-point shooting contest with a record 24 points in the final round against Dana Barros on Saturday night, giving the Cleveland sharpshooter his second straight long-distance title.

Rider, the local favorite as a member of the Minnesota Timberwolves, became the fourth rookie to win the slam-dunk contest. He was awarded 49 points with his winning dunk in the finals, in which he roared in from the baseline, twirled the ball under his knee and slammed it through his rim.

Hardaway was the sensation of the first NBA rookie All-Star game, although his team, the Sensations, was defeated 74-68 by the Phenoms in a game full of rookie mistakes — 17 turnovers by each team in a 30-minute game.

Hardaway won MVP honors by making eight of nine shots and scoring 22 points, most of them on 3-pointers, spectacular dunks or drives to the basket.

It. The Timberwolves' Isiah Rider slams his way to victory in the NBA slam-dunk contest. He was the fourth rookie to win it.



Georgia Tech Upsets No. 1 North Carolina

The Associated Press

The No. 1 jinx is alive and well, thanks again to Georgia Tech.

For the sixth straight week, the top-ranked team in the Associated Press college poll lost, when North Carolina fell a 15-point lead and fell to Georgia Tech, 86-83, in Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

In the previous five weeks, Duke, UCLA, Kansas, North Carolina and Arkansas had lost as the top-

ranked team. And, for the fourth straight time, Georgia Tech won when playing a No. 1 team — three times the victim has been North Carolina and once it was Duke.

"I guess it's just the Carolina on our chest or the No. 1 label," said Derrick Phelps of North Carolina.

Fred Vinson scored a season-high 26 points, including eight 3-pointers, for Georgia Tech (13-4, 7-4 Atlantic Coast Conference).

This was the third straight time that North Carolina (20-4, 8-3) had lost to Georgia Tech when it was ranked No. 1. The Tar Heels lost by 20 points a month ago in Atlanta and also in the ACC tournament title game in March.

Georgia Tech took the lead for good at 85-84 with 1:54 left on a treacherous lane by Travis Best as the shot clock expired. From that point, North Carolina missed three and was forced to foul.

No. 5 Kansas 85, No. 20 Florida 68: Donny Marshall scored 26 points and Ray Allen added 18 as the Huskies erased a seven-point half-time deficit in Storrs, Connecticut. The Big East-leading Huskies (21-2, 11-1) won their second straight this season over the Pirates (12-9, 3-7).

No. 6 Connecticut 80, Seton Hall 68: Donny Marshall scored 26 points and Ray Allen added 18 as the Huskies erased a seven-point half-time deficit in Storrs, Connecticut. The Big East-leading Huskies (21-2, 11-1) won their second straight this season over the Pirates (12-9, 3-7).

No. 9 Louisville 77, Tulane 73:

Clifford Rozier scored 29 points, including 18 in the second half, as Louisville, playing at home, clinched a tie for the Metro Conference title. Rozier made 12-of-14 shots, including his first 11, and grabbed eight rebounds for Louisville (20-2, 9-1). Tulane fell to

No. 12 Indiana 93, Iowa 81:

Damon Bailey scored 33 points and seven assists, and brothers Ed and Charles O'Bannon added 13 points each as UCLA overcame a sluggish start to win at home. The Bruins (17-2, 10-1 Pacific-10) took control by outscoring the Cougars (15-5, 5-5), 14-2, in the span of 6:11 early in the second half.

No. 10 Michigan 74, Michigan St. 70:

In East Lansing, Michigan,

Glen Robinson scored 23 points for Purdue. Michigan State (14-10, 5-7 Big Ten) led by as many as 15 in the first half, but couldn't hold off the Boilermakers (20-3, 8-3).

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Guru's Legacy: 'Never Born, Never Died'

By John Ward Anderson
Washington Post Service

POOONA, India — Do not say Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh is dead. He has simply left his body. As the marble plaque over his ashes says, "Never Born, Never Died, Only Visited This Planet Earth."

People still flock to him, spiritually speaking, by the tens of thousands. No longer the world's most famous sex guru, he's now called Osho, and he's here somewhere, or more precisely, everywhere, in this Buddhafield. Disciples — don't call them followers — come to bask in his energy, dance, meditate, participate in the White Robe Brotherhood and find the center of themselves.

Does this sound familiar?

Picture yourself propped up in bed watching "Nightline." It's September 1985, and the evil Sheila, hot-tempered and slightly seductive, is ranting and raving at Ted Koppel and antagonizing the United States. Videotape shows a Rolls-Royce driving up the Oregon hillside. An infirm old man with a dark beanie, long gray hair and a waist-length beard smiles serenely and waves gently to hundreds of devotees who line the road, a diamond-encrusted watch sparkling from his wrist.

His Oregon neighbors don't know what to do. A few years ago, hippies bought 125 square miles (324 square kilometers) of deserted land and began building a city. They imported 3,500 homeless people from around the United States to vote in elections and stacked the local council with their people, then changed the name of the town from Antelope to Rajneeshpuram. Many of them were foreigners who wore funny robes and worshipped the old man, an Indian guru who hated Jesus. There are rumors of wild sex orgies, contaminated local water supplies, an arsenal of automatic weapons, electronic bugging and attempted murders.

Then, as suddenly as the commune sprang up, the controversy fades. The feds move in, deport the old man for immigration fraud and send the hippies packing. Order restored. American values protected. End of story.

Not quite.

After the self-proclaimed enlightened Master left his body on Jan. 19, 1990, at the age of 58, some of his disciples got a little enlightenment of their own and launched Osho Commune International, a 32-acre, five-star meditative Disneyland in this city south of Bombay, where frazzled executives and backpacking vagabonds come for a physical and spiritual tuneup. The chief attraction is an array of classes on dozens of different types of meditation.

Osho's teachings were all about trans-



Four years after his death, disciples still revere Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh.

formation, and that's exactly what's happening to his public image here. Armed with a keen sense of marketing normally reserved for major religious figures and spiritual masters, such as Jesus, Buddha or Lao-tzu. At the same time, people are quick to note that Osho abhorred organized religion, believing it was the root of many of the world's problems.

"He always said that he was just an ordinary person," said Dawa Anando (Diva Bliss), formerly an attorney in Melbourne and Osho's personal secretary "from 1986 until he was disembodied."

She continued: "People who want a father figure turn him into a father figure. People who want a god turn him into a god. He's not responsible for our projections."

Forget that hundreds of young people submitted to sterilization at his bidding. Forget that in the '70s, his therapeutic techniques involved violent encounter sessions where people were encouraged to act out their wildest fantasies, allegedly including rape. Forget that he did nothing while his top lieutenants — chiefly Ma Anand Sheela, his personal secretary at the time — poisoned 750 people in a town near the Oregon commune by contaminating the salad bars of 10 restaurants with salmonella bacteria. Sannyasins claim he did not know exactly what Sheela was doing in his name, but permitted the whole sorry affair as a way of teaching them that power corrupts.

Today, according to sannyasins, Osho's message is simple: Have a good time.

"Our commune is a very liquid religiosity," Osho said before his death. "It is not an organization, it is just a meeting place of people who have dropped all conditioning, all religions, all ideologies who have decided that all the saviors have failed. Now the only way is to save yourself."

the next 15 minutes, like a garden of human obelisks.

The anniversary of Osho's death is the high point of the year at the commune. At last month's observance, Osho's name was shouted in chants and incorporated into songs, and his picture was plastered everywhere.

All of which begs the question: Who is Osho, or what was he? Is he a teacher, philosopher, sex fiend, savior, human-potential pioneer, charismatic cultist, pop psychologist, prophet, New Age therapist, Eastern mystic or marketing phenomenon? Most people here are reluctant to answer, saying that he is different things to different people and that labels don't apply. He is all of the above or none of the above, as you wish, they say. He is a mirror of yourself, a gateway to a higher level of consciousness, a catalytic agent.

What is clear after a few days at the commune is that many if not most sannyasins revere him with a devotion normally reserved for major religious figures and spiritual masters, such as Jesus, Buddha or Lao-tzu. At the same time, people are quick to note that Osho abhorred organized religion, believing it was the root of many of the world's problems.

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LANGUAGE

Downsizing That 'Sea Change'

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "We've just come from a management meeting," said one of America's top corporate executives, urgency in her voice. "After the third time somebody used *sea change*, the publisher wanted to know, 'Where the hell does *sea change* come from, and how does it differ from any other change?'"

Despite my having set the world straight on this a few years back, the *sea-change* file was bulging: Norman Lear "criticized the press," a recent New York Times report noted, "for ignoring a *sea change* in attitudes." Representative Charles Schumer, the Brooklyn Democrat, said of a retailer's decision to halt gun sales, "When Wal-Mart, the family store of Mid-America, does this, you know there's a *sea change* under way in the gun-selling business." Jacques Barzun, a member of Ol'om — On Language's Board of Octogenarian Mentors — had already alerted me to the torrent of usages of this hoary term, suggesting it was time to brush up my Shakespeare.

"Full fathom five thy father lies." I began the quotation to my caller. "Of his bones are coral made;/ Those are pearls that were his eyes:/ Nothing of him that doth fade./ But doth suffer a *sea-change*/ Into something rich and strange."

Arist, the sprite, is singing of the supposed drowning of King Alonso in "The Tempest." Barzun adds, "A *sea change* is a miraculous, unexpected transformation, not just any change."

Members of the Göttingen Gang will surely point out that the Bard erred in "Of his bones are coral made," preferring "is coral made"; immortal writers have to take this carpings all the time. Others will note the Shakespearean hyphen — *sea-change* — that has been worn away by the tides of usage.

Four years ago, the phrase had freshness, but its recent vogue has made it waterlogged. If every slight shift, permutation or switcheroo is called a *sea change*, what's left to describe major changes? Give a thought to *revolution* or *metamorphosis* for a change.

We have slipped seamlessly into a language of vague words. Notice how everybody who used to talk about the *politics* of [whatever] is now profoundly discussing the *culture* of [whatever]. When Surgeon General Joycelyn Elders blasted the sale of toy guns as contributing to the culture of violence, a columnist, Colin Campbell, exploded at the grossness of it all, citing book titles from Lewis Mumford's 1938 "The Culture of Cities" — a usage then fresh and appropriate — to the recent "The Culture of Addiction" and "The Culture of Time and Space."

"They're not talking about the practical cultivation of organisms (*the culture of oysters*)," he wrote in *The Atlanta Journal and Constitution*, "or of real societies (*the culture of ancient Egypt*). The new cliché refers instead to subgroups, problems, values, jobs, notions and statistical abstractions as if they were species, tribes and nations. The implication is that they have their own rules, languages, etc."

I argue that when a subgroup like English teachers or beauty parlor operators or the Mafia has an inside lingo, a set of agreed-upon moorings and a secret handshake, that can be defined as a culture. It describes, as Campbell notes, a closed system. But the phrase is getting abused by the culture of title-writers.

The good news in the *Vogue Word Watch* is the

decline of *caring* — the word, not necessarily the practice — and the simultaneous slump in its companion, *sharing*. *Caregiver*, after a fast start, is sinking and hardly any with it; a politician says, "I want to share my thoughts with you tonight."

On the other hand, *special* still has us by the throat. "It is time to contain the spreading ooze of the word *special*," writes Michael Johnson of London, who is especially turned off by television personalities who sign off with "This evening has been real special."

One sense of the word is "uncommon; unusual"; another sense is "favored, select"; yet another is "particular, individual," and that's only the beginning, with others ranging from "different" to "handicapped." Because the word has so many senses, its usage we've been drained of meaning; when you use it's special," he can be "really something" which is really nothing. We ought to downsize it to zero usage; that would be a nice *sea change*.

In Shirley Lord's new novel, "My Sister's Keeper," the scion of a cosmetics empire on the trail of an anti-wrinkle cream, which I presume is the Holy Grail of skin care, says, "I can't see how I could ever take over from Dad and run the whole *shebang*."

In a New York Times book review of Michael Crichton's reverse-sexist novel, "Disclosure," Reed Doane wrote, "When you merely switch the roles, making a woman act exactly like a man, you give up the most intriguing element of the whole *megillah*."

We deal here with the language's attempt to cope with totality. *The whole* is evidently never enough; colorful speech demands a whole something.

A *shebang*, in novelist Lord's usage, is an entire corporation. As the late etymologist William Morris once recorded, a possible source is the Irish word *shebeen*, a lowly tavern that sold drinks without a license; from this, the word became associated with cheap real estate, giving rise to an offer of a pitance "for the whole *shebang*".

Megillah is the Hebrew word for "scroll" (though you do not often hear "the Dead Sea *Megillah*"). The Yiddish *gontz megillah* is "the whole *megillah*," now ensonced in English and sometimes used by impatient readers of this column to describe its exhaustive research. Wait — we're not finished! There's the *whole shootin' match*, beginning as a test of marksmanship, its extension recorded in an 1896 *Dialect Notes* to "any kind of meeting, from a church service to a dance," and in this century to any large social gathering.

Then there's the *whole kit and caboodle*, with *kit* meaning "set of equipment" and *caboodle* possibly from the Dutch *boddel* "estate, possessions." And Madison Avenue's *whole ball of wax*, the construction industry's *whole nine yards* and California's *whole enchilada*. Pass the anti-wrinkle cream; a *lede* could grow old running down the *whole bit*.

New York Times Service

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on Page 4

WEATHER

Europe

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America
The northeastern United States will have a welcome break from stormy weather this week. Temperatures will rise above freezing front New York to Boston, helping melt the snow. Francois will bring a bout of heavy rain this week. Warm weather will spread across the southern Plains.

Middle East

Bitter cold will linger from Warsaw to Moscow this week. Scattered snow may rain and snow by Wednesday. Showers may fall from Beijing to Seoul Tuesdays. From Hong Kong and Taiwan it will rain and mist a few times through the week.

Latin America

Scattered snow will bring a bout of heavy rain this week. Warm weather will spread across the southern Plains.

Asia

Africa
Tuesday will have rainy weather in southeastern Africa. Scattered snow may rain and snow by Wednesday. Showers may fall from Beijing to Seoul Tuesdays. From Hong Kong and Taiwan it will rain and mist a few times through the week.

North America

Scattered snow will bring a bout of heavy rain this week. Warm weather will spread across the southern Plains.

ACROSS

1 More exuberant, as a laugh
5 Snatch
9 "Cold hands," —
14 Mast-streaching ropes
16 Of a region
17 Now's partner
18 Eggshell
20 Rubberneck
21 Seal — Marie
22 Yarmulke
24 Capt., subordinates
25 Campaign donor grp.
26 Steak order
28 Upper regions of space
29 Scrable place
30 Mare's offspring
32 Upper regions of space
33 Scrable place
34 Place for ham and Swiss
35 Sicilian counterpart
36 Boston Garden, 0-0
38 Movie star with a kick?
39 Comets
40 Theater aide
41 White House defense grp.
42 Barbie's beau
43 Stich series
44 Joed and Kettle
45 Wilder's — Town
46 Singer John
47 Gibbons
48 Decadent
49 Means of connection
50 Gambler's "bones"
51 Where to go between acts
52 Like some cars
53 Pulse induction
54 Collectors' goals
70 February 14 symbol

Solution to Puzzle of Feb. 11

TOMB	SADAT	TWOS
ABEL	AGAPE	HARK
DICE	LENIN	ERIE
THEYASKEDMEHOW	APED	CSA
DETROIT	MEN	TBONE
GAIT	ODO	RULER
MUCHIWEIGHISAI	AFL	TDS
FROWN	GRETON	REB
ROT	ORE	WORM
ABOUTONEAWEEK	PROS	ATLAW
POLE	CLARA	ADAM
EYED	HENNY	DALE

CROSSWORD

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DOWN

1 Like some candy boxes
2 Repeat
3 Orlaia
4 Place for ham and Swiss
5 Marie Garbo
6 Modern
7 Swiss river
8 Movie star with a kick?
9 Comets
10 Theater aide
11 White House defense grp.
12 Barbie's beau
13 Stich series
14 Joed and Kettle
15 Wilder's — Town
16 Singer John
17 Gibbons
18 Decadent
19 Means of connection
20 Rubberneck
21 Seal — Marie
22 Yarmulke
23 Campaign donor grp.
24 Steak order
25 Upper regions of space
26 Scrable place
27 Scrable place
28 Upper regions of space
29 Scrable place
30 Mare's offspring
31 Place for ham and Swiss
32 Upper regions of space
33 Scrable place
34 Sicilian counterpart
35 Stich series
36 Boston Garden, 0-0
37 Without reservation
38 Little demon
39 Corn site
40 Prolonged attack
41 Some bikes
42 Upper regions of space
43 Scrable place
44 Little demon
45 Upper regions of space
46 Scrable place
47 Scrable place
48 Upper regions of space
49 Scrable place
50 Mare's offspring
51 Place for ham and Swiss
52 Upper regions of space
53 Scrable place
54 Scrable place
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AT&T Access Numbers. How to call around the world.

1. Using the chart below, find the country you are calling from.

2. Dial the corresponding AT&T Access Number.

3. An AT&T English-speaking Operator or voice prompt will ask for the phone number you wish to call or connect you to a Customer Service representative.

To receive your free wallet card of AT&T's Access Numbers,